

# THE Hongkong Weekly Press

## AND China Overland Trade Report.

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### BIRTHS.

On the 1st November, the wife of JAMES A. LOWSON, of a daughter.

On the 1st November, at No. 1, Mountain View, Peak, Hongkong, the wife of HERBERT J. GEDGE, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

On the 24th October, 1898, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., the Rev. W. ADAM MCCURRACH, of the English B.M.S., Shansi, to CLARA NOVELLO, only daughter of R. SCHOLEY, Esq., Bradford, Yorks, England.

On the 24th October, 1898, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., the Rev. THOMAS J. UNDERWOOD, of the English B.M.S., Shansi, to FANNY ROBERTA, eldest daughter of the late Robert WHITE, Esq., of Brighton, England.

At Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 27th October, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., the Rev. JOHN HEDLEY, English Methodist Mission, Laoling, Shantung, to ANNIE SMITH, daughter of William WHITEHEAD, Esq., of Blyth, Northumberland, England.

On the 27th October, 1898, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., GEORGE EDWARD BURGOYNE, of Shanghai, to ELIZA FRANCES HAWKES, of Teignmouth, Devonshire, England.

In London, on the 29th October, SYDNEY ARCHIBALD BALLANCE, of North Finchley and the London Stock Exchange, to LILLIAN BESSIE, youngest daughter of D. R. CRAWFORD.

### DEATH.

At the Chartered Bank, Shanghai, on the 27th October, WALTER TURNER ROGERS, son of George Rogers, of Stamford Hill, London, aged 26 years.

### ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The Canadian mail of the 10th October arrived, per C. P. R. steamer *Empress of India*, on the 1st November (2<sup>nd</sup> days).

### EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Lord Charles Beresford's Mission has already borne fruit, the Chinese Government having consented to the raising of a force of two thousand men to be officered by Englishmen.

A Foochow telegram of the 24th October to the *N. C. Daily News* announces the death on the previous evening of Pien Pao-chuan, Viceroy of the Min-Ché provinces, after a protracted illness.

A Peking telegram of the 21st October to the Japanese papers reads:—The United States is endeavouring to obtain the privilege of constructing a railway between Kwangtung and Shanghai, with a branch line to Fukien. Japan will most probably protest against the action of the United States, when the fact is officially announced.

Official sanction has now been given to Japanese emigration to Peru. It was given on the favourable report received from Mr. Murota, Japanese Minister to Mexico, who has been touring through Peru since June last to enquire whether or not the country is adapted to receive Japanese emigrants. Mr. Murota is now on a tour through Guatemala, Central America.—*Kobe Herald*.

According to a Tokyo telegram translated by the *Kobe Chronicle*, the sentiment of the Japanese Government towards the Chinese refugees, while friendly, is that revolutionary propaganda cannot be permitted there. The Japanese Government rather hopes that reforms in China will be carried out by men like Li Hung-chang or Chang Chih-tung, who have both influence and responsibility.

A Reuter's telegram states that the United States Commissioners at the Paris Peace Conference have demanded the absolute cession of the Philippines. From an American despatch we learn that the United States decline to take over the Philippine debt. A portion of this debt was floated, practically compulsorily, at Manila. The position of the holders of the bonds is an uncomfortable one.

Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. courteously inform us that they have received telegraphic information of the total loss of the steamer *Kenmore* on her voyage from New York to Shanghai. She passed the Canal within the last four or five days and the loss probably occurred in the Red Sea. The *Kenmore* was a quite new steel steamer of 3,800 tons gross, built at Glasgow this year by Messrs. C. Connell & Co., her managers being Messrs. J. Gardiner & Co.—*N. C. Daily News*.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* says:—Large quantities of cotton are being shipped to the Japanese by the various Pacific steamship lines. Seventeen thousand bales will be shipped through this port. The inference is that the cotton manufacturing industry is not languishing in Japan, although business generally is represented as much depressed in the island empire.

The *N. C. Daily News* says it is satisfactory to know that the various railway projects that were in the air have not been interfered with so far by the *coup d'état*. The British concessionaires have obtained the right to build the projected line between Kowloon and Canton, and the American Syndicate have made the stipulated deposit on the Canton-Hankow line, and the necessary surveys are to be promptly proceeded with.

The *American* (Manila) of the 27th October says:—Editor Delgado, who has been publishing the *La Voz Espanola*, a Spanish paper in this city, was placed under arrest last evening and lodged at the quarters of Company K, Thirteenth Minnesota, for safe keeping. The Spanish writer has disregarded various warnings from the Provost Marshal and continued to fill his paper with abuse of every American, from the President down to the privates. The charges published in his paper are of such a nature as to incite the Spanish inhabitants to riot. Therefore his paper was suppressed and himself arrested.

It is reported from Tientsin that a body of troops, belonging to the turbulent Kansu corps of General Tung Fu-hsiang, while travelling by the Tientsin-Shanhaikuan Railway to the vicinity of Peitaiho, attacked some foreign employees of the railway on the same train. Brickbats were used by the "braves" and some of the foreigners were injured and had to return to Tientsin. The troops then became so mutinous that the native authorities in the vicinity had considerable difficulty in restoring order. A special telegram to the *N. C. Daily News* states that in the attack by "braves" belonging to General Tung Fu-hsiang's Kansu Corps upon foreigners on the Tientsin-Shanhaikuan Railway, in the vicinity of Peitaiho, an engineer pulled out his six-chambered revolver and emptied it upon the murderously inclined soldiers, killing two of them outright.

The *Independence Tonkinoise* says:—"There is announced the formation at Hongkong of an Anglo-Chinese Company which, under the presidency of the rich comprador of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, at Hongkong, intends to open branches at Haiphong, Hanoi, Laokay, and Mengtzu. So we are going to allow ourselves to be invaded by foreigners and to let them monopolise what little business there is! It seems to us that the conquest of Tonkin has cost France so much blood and treasure that the Metropolis has no right to regard its industrial and commercial future with indifference. How much capital is there lying unproductive in France or earning only paltry interest which ably employed here would increase ten-fold the volume of business and assure the economic development of our colony!" The *Avenir du Tonkin*, commenting on the above, joins the *Independence* in condemning the indifference of the Government to the development of the colony, but regards the introduction of foreign capital with satisfaction.



**LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S MISSION AND THE CHINESE REFORM MOVEMENT.**

(Daily Press, 1st November.)

Lord CHARLES BERESFORD'S mission has already borne fruit, the Tsungli Yamen having granted him two thousand men to be drilled by English officers. This is presumably intended as the nucleus of a foreign drilled Chinese army. The commencement is a small one; but everything must have a beginning. We hope that Lord CHARLES may achieve equal success in inducing the Chinese Government to set about reforming the civil administration. The placing of the military forces of China on a sound footing would go a long way towards setting the country on its legs again and enabling it to withstand aggression, but so long as rottenness and corruption prevail in the heart of the administration so long will the country's strength run to waste. It is not in the army and navy alone that foreign advice and assistance are required; they are no less necessary in the civil administration in all its departments. One of the first steps should be the placing of the internal revenue system under foreign direction. A commencement has already been made in this direction by placing the collection of lekin at the Yangtze ports in the hands of the Foreign Customs, and it is to be hoped that the same principle will shortly be adopted in other parts of the Empire, and especially along the West River. With an honest fiscal administration and a foreign drilled army and navy China would once again occupy the position in the world to which her population and the importance of her natural resources entitle her.

The success of Lord CHARLES BERESFORD affords a welcome proof that the recent Palace revolution has not put an absolute stop to all progress in the country. It is possible, indeed, that recent events may even help it along, though on somewhat different lines from those laid down by KANG YU-WEI and his friends. The party now in power, if they are capable of learning by experience, must have realised the danger incurred by attempting to resist reform, and may be induced to look for advice in quarters where they are likely to be honestly served. Everyone must of course sympathise with the young Emperor who has been so rudely hurled from power, but if he be still alive there is yet a possibility of his being ultimately restored to his rightful position. In the meantime the Empress Dowager is in power. We are not concerned now to discuss the personal character of this old lady, which is far from being such as to excite admiration, but after the chorus of execration with which her usurpation has been greeted it is perhaps only justice to suggest that when she discovered that a plot for her "removal" was on the eve of execution she acted as most persons similarly circumstanced would have done in proceeding to "remove" those who would have "removed" her. The Empress Dowager may deserve all the hard things that are said about her, but it does not follow that because she is not what she ought to be those opposed to her are angels of light. KANG YU-WEI may be credited with good intentions and patriotism, but in discretion he has been woefully lacking. All foreigners are agreed as to the necessity of reform in China, but it is not necessary or wise to throw themselves into the arms of the first loud tongued revolutionist that presents himself. Under the new regime it is to be hoped that such measures of reform as may be adopted will be characterised by ordinary prudence and common sense.

**BRITISH RELATIONS WITH THIBET.**

(Daily Press, 29th October.)

In his letter to the *Spectator*, Mr. ARCHIBALD LITTLE revives the question of the future relations of the British Empire with Thibet, and does not hesitate to recommend seeking its incorporation with India, though whether as a tributary state or as a dependent province he does not intimate; he simply urges that it should be thrown open to settlement from India. He thinks that unless this is done speedily, the country will be overrun by Russia, and we shall have that Power hovering over India, in a position to make a descent thereon at any time. Thibet is undoubtedly a country that should not be lost sight of. So long as China is in a position to maintain her supremacy over the Dalai Lama well and good, though it is not satisfactory that Lhasa should remain a forbidden city to the whole civilised world. There is nothing in this sacred heart of Buddhism that should render it either particularly attractive or worthy of its jealously guarded seclusion, but the mystery that has so long surrounded it naturally invests the Thibetan capital with an interest far in excess of its real merits. In the course of time, no doubt, even Chinese influence would have helped to induce the Thibetans to allow foreigners to penetrate within its walls, though up to the present Chinese officials have apparently done their best to confirm the natives in their hostility to outsiders. Seeing, however, that the Chinese Empire is daily giving signs of greater decrepitude and senility, it is time that the British Foreign Office began to study the question of the future of the countries bordering on our Indian Empire. The suggestion of Mr. LITTLE that there should be a "Far East" Office in the Government is not unworthy of consideration. It might perhaps be modified to an Asiatic Department of the Foreign Office, with some permanent Secretaries who have qualified for their posts by residence in India or China and who thoroughly understand all Asiatic problems. It is simply ruinous that the vast interests of the Empire should be wholly confided to men who, whatever their other qualifications, are the merest sciolists in Asiatic questions. The Russian Government, fully appreciating the great importance of knowing every portion of the wide-reaching territories lying to the south of the Siberian frontier, have encouraged Russian scientists, explorers, and military officers to make frequent explorations in those regions, and have carefully utilised the garnered information of their intelligent and active agents. The British Government, on the other hand, though they may not have actively discouraged similar expeditions by British officers, &c., have not made any real use of the facts collected or the advice given by such travellers. A change of policy in this respect is most desirable, and more encouragement should be afforded to those men who are willing to brave hardships and dangers for the sake of adding to the geographical and ethnological knowledge of untraversed regions in the centre of this great and ancient continent.

It would manifestly be more to our interest to have a strong and friendly China for our neighbour, with her dependencies open to our trade and intercourse, but if the handwriting is indeed on the wall then is it necessary that we should wake up and continue to exercise sleepless vigilance in the Far East. Far be from us to advocate a policy of aggression, or even of bullying a weaker State; but if that state is in

danger of absorption from another Power and then being closed against our trade and enterprise, then, in mere self-preservation, we shall be driven to take such steps as may seem best calculated to conserve our interests and maintain our rights. At the same time we cannot help feeling that our most politic course is not to yelp and snap at the heels of Russia when she is striving, in her own peculiar and not over pleasant way, to fulfil her destiny in Asia, but to play the game with her fairly, making move for move, not striving to checkmate her at every turn and failing in the attempt, but when she gains an advantage securing its equivalent. It is sincerely to be hoped that the British Government will show plainly to the world that, while neither envious of others nor greedy of special and exclusive advantages, they know how to take care of British interests. Let England work with a view to secure Thibet for the "Roof of India," at the same time keeping a watchful eye on the provinces of Central and Southern China, with which her trade mainly consists. It may not be necessary to assume the sovereignty of any of these territories, but let British influence be made predominant, and whenever opportunity may offer let such portions as may wish for it be taken under Anglo-Saxon protection.

**THE FRENCH CLAIMS AT FASHODA.**

(Daily Press, 31st October.)

The French case with reference to the ownership of Fashoda is set out in the *Echo de Chine*, and a very poor case it is. Commandant MARCHAND'S plan, accepted in principle by the Bourgeois Ministry, was definitely determined upon by the Melne Ministry towards the end of 1896. The Mission started from Oubarghi, its object being to meet two other French expeditions coming from Abyssinia, the one under the orders of M. DE BEAUCHAMP, the other under the orders of the famous Captain CLOCHEFFE, now deceased. The idea of the expedition was to unite the French West African possessions with the East African ones, and for this Fashoda was the principal point. Commandant MARCHAND succeeded in reaching this point before any other competitor. Having given this brief history of the expedition our contemporary sets out its view of the legal aspect of the case as follows:—"The territory having been evacuated in 1888 by the Egyptian troops it entered the category of unoccupied territories, the regulation of which was determined by the Berlin treaty. Now this famous convention, of which England has made such good use in her negotiations with Portugal and Germany, provides that the occupation of a territory must be effective in order to be justifiable and possible. This question was as definitely settled by the Berlin Congress as was that of effective blockade at the Paris Congress on the 16th April, 1856. All Powers are debarred from arrogating to themselves rights over territories in which they are not in a position to enforce their authority. If a country can no longer be blockaded by paper decrees neither can unoccupied territories be appropriated until they are occupied. Two nations aim at the same point; it is a steeplechase; so much the worse for the one that arrives second. That is England's position to-day."

Following our contemporary's metaphor of a steeplechase, there are the protests to be considered, and France's disqualification, is so glaring as to put her out of the event without the necessity of any formal investiga-



tion. Lord SALISBURY has done right in declining to discuss the question, seeing that the French case rests entirely on hairsplitting and casuistry. As the *Echo de Chine* says, an occupation must be effective in order to secure international recognition, and by no stretch of the imagination could M. MARCHAND's occupation of Fashoda be considered effective. Had it not been for the success of the British arms against the Dervishes he and his following would have been wiped out of existence or at best would have had to fly for their lives. As to the Berlin treaty, it could not have occurred to anyone that an attempt would be made by any of the signatories thereto to so wrest the meaning of its language as to make it read as though one Power would be justified in filching the possessions of another that had temporarily lost control over them owing to rebellion. We can imagine how France would protest against such a reading of the convention if it were sought to apply it in any case against herself. It is reported from French sources that Lord SALISBURY no longer bases the Anglo-Egyptian claim to Fashoda upon the anterior rights of the Khedive, but on the right of conquest over the possessions of the Khalifate. We cannot believe that the report is true, though no doubt the right of conquest is in itself a sufficient justification of the Anglo-Egyptian claim. It would be a strange doctrine indeed if a victorious army could be deprived of its contingent rights of conquest by some flying column of another Power hurrying on in front and entering formal appearance without any sufficient force to maintain its positions. It is stated in Reuter's telegram of the 27th October that the French have agreed to evacuate upon subsequent compensation. It is to be hoped, however, that Lord SALISBURY will not consent to give compensation in any shape or form, however nominal it may be. France's claim is entirely factitious; to recognise it in any way would simply be to encourage similar claims in the future, and we have had too many of them already.

#### SPREAD OF PLAGUE BY SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS.

(Daily Press, 3rd November.)

On the 23rd October Reuter telegraphed that a doctor's assistant at the laboratory for the culture of the plague bacillus at Vienna had died of plague and that two nurses had been attacked. As there has been no further telegram in reference to the affair we may assume that the measures which would in ordinary course be taken to prevent the disease spreading have been effectual. The incident, however, coming so soon after the spread of the disease from Dr. YERSIN's laboratory at Ngatrang, affords a striking illustration of the danger of experimenting with the plague bacillus. At Ngatrang, in Annam, the disease is still raging, according to the latest Tonkin papers received, notwithstanding the presence of four doctors, two of whom have been sent from Cochin-China and two from Tonkin; and the coasting steamers calling at the port carry European passengers only. The *Avenir du Tonkin*, in concluding an article on the quarantine regulations enforced, says:—"The plague has been introduced to Ngatrang through Dr. YERSIN's institute. More than a month has passed and it has not been stamped out, notwithstanding the celebrated serum whose curative virtues were vouched for in a letter from Monseigneur CHAUSSE. We are thus becoming, in Annam and Tonkin, the laughing-stock of

"the medical world." Some sympathy must be entertained with the brilliant young *savant* against whom the finger of scorn is thus pointed, more especially as he showed himself when in Hongkong to be morbidly sensitive to anything savouring of criticism, however friendly might be the spirit in which it was offered. The personal element in the matter is of no consequence, however; what is of importance is the illustration afforded of the danger that may arise from laboratory experiments. An inoculated rat or mouse escapes and an epidemic may be started that may cost thousands or hundreds of thousands of human lives. The same result may be brought about even without the escape of the diseased animal, say by a healthy animal coming sufficiently near to the inoculated animals' place of confinement and carrying the germs of the disease away with it. A Commission has been appointed to conduct a scientific investigation in connection with the plague in India, and the danger of the disease being spread by means of laboratory experiments is no doubt one of the points to which its attention will be directed, seeing that there are now two instances on record to prove that the danger is not a remote or imaginary one. If experiments in the cultivation of the plague bacillus are necessary, as no doubt they are, they should be conducted only under the most stringent regulations. As matters stand at present there is nothing to prevent any doctor or amateur investigator conducting experiments in his own house and inoculating any number of animals, however insufficient may be the safeguards against the escape of the inoculated animals or their being approached by animals of their own kind running free. In two cases outbreaks of plague have originated from scientific laboratories in which the bacillus was under cultivation; it is not inconceivable that other outbreaks whose origin has not been traced may in reality have been started in the same way.

#### THE DISTURBANCE AT CANTON.

(Daily Press, 4th November.)

The residents of Shameen seem divided in opinion as to whether the recent disturbance on Canal Road should be described as a street row or a riot, and also as to whether there was ever any danger of an attack on the Settlement. The affair did not come to much, and what might or might not have happened under other circumstances must remain a matter of conjecture; but everyone must agree that it would have been the height of imprudence had the foreign community neglected to prepare themselves, so far as their resources allowed, for any emergency. The sneerers at the precautions taken should refresh their memories as to what took place in 1883. On that occasion no idea was entertained of an impending attack on Shameen, but a row arose in the morning on the steamer about to leave for Hongkong and a mob collected, which, rapidly increasing in numbers, made for Shameen, where they commenced to loot and fire the foreign residences. The character of the mob on that occasion was similar to that of the mob which assembled the other day. In the account of the affair which appeared in our columns at the time we read that "the attack on Shameen was partly from motives of revenge, urged on by crowds of rowdies always to be found among the lower classes of Chinese, whose chief object was plunder and mischief. They seem to have been a huge crowd composed of contemptible materials—boys and roughs—who would have been easily

"driven back from Shameen had there been only a small force of the residents collected to repel them. During the forenoon a number of gentlemen, mostly Germans, collected together, and, being armed with about ten rifles, another ten or so being armed with swords, turned out upon the rabble, who cleared off like smoke before the wind, scrambling through the creek into the town, not waiting for this small band to come to close quarters with them." It is a matter for congratulation that on the present occasion a display of force was made in time to obviate any danger that may have existed of the mob invading Shameen. Even if the danger was small it was better to be on the safe side. It is probable also that the Chinese authorities would not have acted so promptly as they did had they not seen that the Shameen Volunteers were prepared to shoot if necessary.

#### THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

(Daily Press, 4th November.)

It will be observed with satisfaction from the Reuter's telegram published to-day that the United States Commissioners at the Paris Peace Conference have demanded the absolute cession of the Philippines. Spanish sovereignty over the islands has been so severely shaken that even if America withdrew it would be impossible for Spain to re-establish her rule in Luzon, and even in the southern islands her position would be precarious. The sensible course therefore is for the conquerors to take over the whole archipelago, which will be not only to the advantage of the natives as ensuring to them the blessings of peace and good order, but also to the advantage of the world's commerce, for the resources of the islands will now be opened up and legitimate enterprise allowed free play. The form of government, we take it, will be modelled on that of the Indian and Malay States that enjoy British protection, autonomy being granted to the natives to the fullest extent that may be deemed possible. Some amendment of the United States constitution may be necessary to admit of the administration of colonies on these lines, but it will not be the first time that that historic instrument has undergone amendment. Whether any complications with other Powers will ensue remains to be seen, but if so the United States, having once declared her intentions, will see the matter through.

#### THE POST OFFICE.

(Daily Press, 31st October.)

Captain HASTINGS, in giving his decision in the Post Office cases at the Magistracy on Thursday, used very plain language in respect of the management of that important department. Want of direction, he said, was abundantly proved and the lack of system clearly shown. "The Postmaster-General frankly admitted his innocence of most of the internal economy of the Post Office, stating that when he wanted information himself he always went to 'Mr. SOLT.' When the new Governor arrives it is to be hoped that one of the first duties to which he will apply himself will be the placing of the Post Office on a more satisfactory footing. Skilled professional direction is required in the Post Office as much as in the Legal, Medical, Educational, or Public Works departments, and we can only hope for efficiency when properly trained men are engaged. While the



department is in its present state of disorganisation in its higher branches it seems to savour rather of the irony of justice that the humble subordinates should be so severely dealt with for acts of carelessness or laziness. No furious intent was proved against the postmen sentenced to six months' imprisonment; they had simply detained letters that they were too lazy to deliver. The offence no doubt calls for exemplary punishment, for the consequences of the non-delivery of correspondence may be most serious; negligence on the part of a postman may be almost as criminal as it is on the part of an engine driver, whom a momentary dereliction of duty may subject to a conviction for manslaughter. Still, the question presents itself, if CHENG TSANG and LI HO deserved six months' imprisonment what would be the appropriate penalties for other officers of the department?

### JINGOISM AND THE CHINESE QUESTION.

(Daily Press, 2nd November.)

The weight that should be attached to the Jingo attacks on Lord SALISBURY's policy in China may be gauged from the opening sentence of a leading article in the *N. C. Daily News*, in which we are told that "anyone who enjoys a good hearty denunciation of Lord SALISBURY's policy, or want of policy, 'in China' should read an article on 'The British Record in China' in the September issue of the *Fortnightly Review*, by Mr. ALEXIS KRAUSSE. When it is discovered that there is a public that enjoys "good hearty denunciations" of this or that we may be sure that there will be plenty of writers to supply the demand, but we must confess to some surprise at finding our esteemed Shanghai contemporary allowing itself to be betrayed into pandering to such a depraved taste. It may be remarked in passing that one of the charges brought against Lord SALISBURY in the "good hearty denunciation" aforesaid is that His Lordship speaks of the Yangtze-Kiang River and Bay of Talien-wan. We daresay there are many Europeans in China itself who will not at the first glance see anything wrong in the phraseology, but who will not on that account be ready to confess themselves incapable of taking an intelligent view of the Chinese question. The "good hearty denunciation" of Lord SALISBURY's policy in China was a political craze that caught on for a time, but it has been worked to death; even the section of the public that enjoys denunciation for its own sake are getting weary of it, while the more important section that desires to arrive at a sound understanding on questions of national policy are beginning to recognise that the British record in China has not in recent years been one to be ashamed of. Substantial advantages have been secured, and, notwithstanding Jingo jeremiads, British prestige in the Far East stands higher now than it has done for years.

Deprecating "good hearty denunciations" as a profitless form of enjoyment we would recommend to those who desire to examine the Chinese question on its merits a perusal of an article by Captain YOUNGHUSBAND in the October number of the *Contemporary Review*. The value of the article lies in its latter portion, which deals with matters on their practical side, the earlier portion being devoted to a rather jejune philosophical disquisition on the overflow of the European races and the cause of their pressure upon China. Captain YOUNGHUSBAND's article may be considered

an attack upon Lord SALISBURY's policy, inasmuch as he thinks "we are at present proceeding upon fundamentally wrong lines," but it is an attack from a direction diametrically opposite to the Jingo position. Instead of indulging in good hearty denunciation of Lord SALISBURY for not going to war with Russia the author gives a dispassionate statement of what he considers our policy should be. "It is," he says, "a degrading and disheartening process this, of backing up uncontrolled semi-civilised peoples against our European rivals; and I, for one, should find but little exhilaration in leading a troop of Chinamen against my rival but very good friend Colonel GROMBCHEVSKY in order to assist in preserving Peking to the Chinese." What has to be preserved by our efforts he would preserve for British, not for Chinese rule. We give below the concluding portion of Captain YOUNGHUSBAND's article:—

We should secure our interests, not by supporting as a friend one who has invariably given more to those she fears than to those who profess friendship; but, by showing her that if she is unable to stand, to take her place among the civilised nations of the earth, if she refuses to treat those nations as they have learnt by experience to treat each other, and if she is unable to carry out the treaty engagements into which she has entered; then she must take the consequences which inevitably befall every unfit creature and nation on the earth, and which would equally come upon us under similar conditions. In other words, if China is not fit to hold herself together, we must let her fall to pieces; and we and others must build upon and from the ruins a more slightly edifice. The result of this rivalry of European nations will mean, then, in the long run, the partition of China; will mean that certain provinces will come under Russian influence, others under French, others under German, and others again under British control. Have we any need to shrink from this idea with the hypocritical shudders to which we have accustomed ourselves? Should we not rather give up our ideas of preserving the integrity of China, abstain from academical discussions in and out of Parliament about the advantages of maintaining it, and instead frankly recognise, not only that the disintegration of China has been going on for the last century, but that we ourselves have been taking a prominent and useful part in it, to the benefit of ourselves and of hundreds of thousands of Chinamen? Where now are China's former tributaries—Korea, Tonkin, Annam, Siam, Burma, Huzza, Sikkim, Nepal? To whom now do Hongkong, Mirs Bay, Weihaiwei, Kiaochau Bay, Port Arthur, Trans-Amur, Manchuria, the Panirs, and Formosa belong? Surely it is time for us to open our eyes and see what is going on directly under them!

We should, no doubt, like to see China strong enough to preserve her integrity, and so be able to continue to us the privileges we at present enjoy, and which we are not so likely to continue to enjoy, with China under Russian and French domination. But to undertake the task of preserving her integrity for her—not from any special love of her; not from any chivalrous feeling of protecting the weak against the oppression of the strong; but simply from the calculated self-interest to make of her a buffer against a civilised rival, is surely as immoral as it is unwise.

To many, however, the so-called "grab" for China is looked upon with disgust and contempt. To these the encouraging and propping up of effete old China seems a far nobler task. To such as these the partitioning of China appears a political burglary. But if this is so, not only political burglary, but political murder has been the order of history and the means of progress.

To take a country and exploit it at the expense of its inhabitants, as the Spaniards did the States of South America, may justly be called political burglary. To control a country as European nations have now learnt to control Asiatic States, as the Russians rule Turkestan, as we rule India and the French, Tonkin, is to

take a step in the general progress of the world; to substitute order for chaos; and to give millions of human beings advantages which at present they do not possess.

And that those who have travelled in Asia and Africa, and seen with their own eyes the almost incredible advance made in the countries which have been administered or controlled by European nations, and who compare the conditions existing there with the corruption, the oppression, the lawlessness of such States as China, Turkey, Persia, and Afghanistan, will most readily admit that the immorality lies not in controlling such States, but in persistently bolstering them up as an impediment to progress. More especially do I think that any one who has been able to see the prosperity of the Chinese under a just and liberal government in the British settlements of Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, and to compare the actual there with the possible in China—to realise what China might be with these same Chinamen under an enlightened Government, which would preserve order, and foster private enterprise in the development of trade, the construction of railways, and the opening of mines;—I think that any one who has seen all this will allow that the injustice lies not in assuming control over the Chinese, but in supporting them to resist those who would attempt to so rule them.

Not in sharing in the partition of China when such a course is forced upon us by competition—the driving force of the progress of the world—lies the immorality, but rather in supporting and encouraging China to oppose that progress.

To effectually control backward people, to treat them with justice, and to develop the natural resources of the country with the aid of Western scientific methods, is to confer benefit on all—on the original inhabitants, on ourselves, and on mankind in general. Should we not rather, then, in the coming century, recognise the direction in which the finger of destiny manifestly points; give up old ideas that we must necessarily keep still; take heart from what we have done in India, in spite of a century of efforts to avoid assuming the task of government; and not flinch from stepping forward farther east when we feel the requisite strength within us and find the pressure of events urging us on?

### SUCCESS OF LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S MISSION.

#### AN ENGLISH DRILLED FORCE.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS,"

SHANGHAI, 30th October.

The Tsungli Yamen has granted Lord Charles Beresford two thousand men to be drilled by English officers.

### SUPREME COURT.

1st November.

#### IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

#### CLAIM FOR DAMAGES AGAINST A COMPRADORE.

Jose Candido dos Remedios sought to recover from Chan Shin, compradore to Douglas Lapraik and Co., \$300 for damages sustained by him through the negligence of defendant's servant. Mr. Grist appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Dennys for defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that on the afternoon of 26th August the plaintiff was walking down D'Aguilar Street, when a ricksha in which was seated the defendant came down the street at a furious pace, and the shafts of the ricksha struck him in the right side. Plaintiff was knocked to the ground, and thereby sustained in addition to personal injuries severe injuries to his left hip and ankle. In consequence of the injuries plaintiff had been unable to attend to his business for a period of four days and had been compelled to consult and be attended to by a medical man.

In his answer, defendant said he was driving



in his ricksha from his house in D'Aguilar Street to the office in Praya Central. The ricksha was proceeding at a moderate speed. When opposite the kitchen entrance to the New Club he was met by a trolley containing rice, which was proceeding up D'Aguilar Street, and was obstructing more than half the road. There was also another trolley outside the Hongkong Dispensary. Plaintiff appeared to be attempting to avoid the rice trolley and not paying attention to the other traffic. He had contributed to the accident by standing or walking in the centre of the street instead of the pathway at the side.

His Lordship was of opinion that there was contributory negligence, and gave judgment for defendant with costs.

#### AFFAIRS AT MANILA.

##### THE REBELS MOVE OUT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Manila, 24th October.

Men sleep by their arms in Manila to-night. For the last two days several of the regiments have been under arms, that is to say, their liberty from the barracks is restricted to short periods of time and everything is kept in readiness for immediate marching order: guns in convenient position, blankets rolled up, and rations for two days served out and packed. In short, there are five thousand men kept in readiness to step into the field at the call of the bugle.

To-morrow is understood to be the day when Aguinaldo must have all his outposts drawn off outside Manila and its defences a distance of from five to eight miles, according to the direction, from the walled city. As yet there has been no indication of the intention of the insurgents to move out their soldiers. On the contrary, they have been increasing the garrisons all around the limits of Manila. At Caloocan to night there are three thousand Philippine soldiers, a short distance beyond Santa Mesa three hundred and eighty, at Pasig about four hundred, at Paco, Santa Ana, and Pandacan from four to five hundred more; at Paranaque and Pasay, south of Malate, in the vicinity of the now abandoned Camp Dewey, a force of one thousand to twelve hundred men is quartered. At Caloocan they have two old converted smooth bore guns trained on the north end of the Binondo suburbs.

There has been great activity in changing the positions of the men and at almost any time of the day one can see the natives marching along the suburban roads and across the paddy fields. Yesterday afternoon the post just opposite the Americans at Santa Mesa was filled with soldiers; at nine p.m. not a Philippine was to be seen and all the native houses in the vicinity were deserted. Shortly after daylight the post was again full. The Englishmen and foreigners who live in this neighbourhood evidently felt the uncertainty of the situation, for flags that have been laid away for weeks are again flying from the houses, night and day.

This morning your correspondent visited the "deposito," or reservoir, and the water works. At the deposito Col. Montenegro is the Commander; he has three hundred and eighty men under arms. The senior Captain, Mariano Salvador, of the 5th Company, questioned as to whether he was to move to-morrow, replied that he had no orders to that effect. At the water works there are no soldiers, but just across the Pasig River there is a large body of men, about four hundred, armed with Remingtons. At the deposito the men were nearly all recruited from other islands than Luzon, the greater number coming from Visayas. They are quite different in appearance, being smaller in stature, with smaller heads and more prominent cheek bones, while their noses are less flat than the Luzon natives; they speak neither Tagalog nor Spanish. These men have just arrived and have very little knowledge of military affairs. The regular "deposito" guard has gone down to the post below Malate. It was reported this afternoon that seven hundred natives had come over from San Roché, near Cavite, to reinforce the garrison south of Malate. To-morrow an officer will be dispatched to Bacoar to find out the intention of the movement if the report should prove true.

While all these movements have been going on among the insurgents, the Americans have not been idle. 18th Infantry Regulars have moved to Cavite, and their colonel, Van Valsah, has assumed command of the post, succeeding General Anderson, who has moved his headquarters to Manila. To-morrow General Otis will also establish headquarters here. A regiment of Montara Volunteers came over from Cavite and went up the Pasig in barges to their new quarters at Malacañan. These boys are fighters from "the drop of the hat," big, sturdy fellows who have been accustomed to hard work in the mines and hills of Montana and who are as familiar with pistols and firearms as with knives and forks. As they have seen practically no fighting here, they are thoroughly imbued with that unfortunate feeling that occasionally breaks out among the volunteers and is so hard to curb, namely, a desire to fight anything or everything, fight them quickly, and the insurgents in particular. If there is a call to arms these fellows will very likely be ordered out.

The California Regiment, the pride of the Volunteer service, has been drawn in from the suburbs to the Spanish Quartel, fronting on the Botanical Gardens and main drive-way. The outpost guards have not been increased in number or in men.

At the present writing there is not a vestige of any intentions that may serve to show up the intention of the local commanders in the Philippine outposts. In the American lines there is no possibility of a mistake. Already the time has been extended five days and if at the expiration of that time, namely, by to-morrow night, the 25th inst., the demands have not been carried out, then the soldiers can be on the march in five minutes time and they will not stop until all the forbidden positions are cleared.

On Saturday your correspondent visited Malolos and interviewed the President and several officials as to their intentions in giving up the outside defences of Manila. The tenor of their conversation was decidedly peaceful and I was led to believe that the question had been considered at length and orders issued providing for new quarters. As they say, every foot that they move out from Manila increases the difficulty in obtaining food and houses, houses especially, as there are practically none but nipa huts to be found outside of the city's limits. New quarters had to be built in many instances and this has occupied them up to the last day of the stipulated time.

As yet there have been no changes; but as Aguinaldo has so far kept his people fairly well in hand, and generally made good his promises, I see no reason to doubt that he will fail this time, and it is more than probable that by sun-down to-morrow night all the native troops will have complied with the demands and will be guarding the vicinity of some post outside of Manila and its defences.

Santa Mesa, 25th October.

After a night of stormy winds and rain that blew the people out of the streets and kept them in their houses; that worried the trams and tore off fluttering awnings; that rushed the suburban Englishmen along the muddy roads, bemoaning fate in language remarkable and drowning the driver's guttural efforts as he urged the pony along; that kept the outpost sentries close to the boxes, and disturbed the sleep of the anxious men in barracks—at last the dawn broke, cold and wet and cheerless; and this was the day of the exodus.

All day long the steady rain continued, dampening the country, but not the ardour of its people, and all morning not a Philippine moved out, while the American sentries sent in reports from the outposts that were eagerly discussed by the restless men in quarters.

At eleven a.m. the natives north of Binondo, at the Spanish stone blockhouse, began to march out over the paddy fields. Then the other blockhouses in that line emptied themselves, and all in this vicinity went out with the exception of some thirty men who occupied a house within seven hundred yards of the 10th Pennsylvania outpost.

Next beyond Santa Mesa the houses were left untenanted; many of the people going along with the troops. In the early part of the afternoon the guards reported that the natives below Malate were leaving; several small squads that

were a long distance inside the American lines went out together. About two o'clock a telegraph wire going in the direction of Paco failed to transmit messages. Soon there was considerable excitement, aggravated of course by the thought that perhaps the wire had been cut, as it runs through the district of the belligerent Pio del Pilar. Later it was found that the wire had been blown down. At five o'clock there were still about one hundred men at Paco and to all appearances they had no intention of moving. Your correspondent visited the complete circuit of outposts and interviewed the officials, but in no instance would they commit themselves more than to say that as soon as they received word that their new quarters were ready, or instructions to move, they were prepared to immediately march out.

It was feared that there might be some trouble at Paco, but toward evening the insurgents gracefully gave up their position to the 4th U.S. Cavalrymen.

At four o'clock Majors Bell and Hutton, of the Bureau of Information, set out to ascertain the exact state of affairs. Some time after dark they had not yet returned, but everything is going along in the smoothest manner, much as was anticipated in yesterday's letter. The excitement is all over and now everyone says "We knew mighty well they would go out; but we wish there had been a chance to hear the call to arms." Perhaps they will have more such calls than they can attend to before they reach America again.

Many people are asking why the insurgents have been ordered to move out. Is it because the natives have been acting badly, or become cocky, or have they disobeyed orders? The answer is just this. When the Spanish surrendered to Admiral Dewey they surrendered "Manila and its defences." Manila and its defences have never been completely occupied by the Americans. They have allowed the natives to have guards and hold posts in all directions inside even the American lines. Gradually they have been forced out while the Americans have correspondingly extended their outposts. It is hoped that this slow but peaceful method will be productive of good results, but in this as in all other questions of weight there are others who have different opinions, who believe that it had been wiser if the Philipinos were put outside the boundaries right from the start.

Manila, 26th October.

The officers of the central police station have been on the look out for the last week for smuggled goods and especially arms that were supposed to be hidden in the walled city. Yesterday Capt McKelvey followed up the trail to a Chinese store, where twenty five rifles and forty or fifty thousand rounds of ammunition were discovered. Besides these, there were complete sets of equipments, belts, cartridge boxes, bayonets, etc. The whole outfit is in excellent condition though its purpose can hardly be understood.

It is very probable that in the near future one, and perhaps two, of the Spanish papers published in Manila will be suppressed. The Spanish press has been very ungarded in its expressions of late, not only in its references to certain Americans and institutions, but inflammatory telegrams have been circulated. They have also lent a hand in stirring up the natives against the Americans.

#### VISITORS FROM MANILA.

The *Zafiro* and the *Esmeralda*, which arrived on 3rd November from Manila, brought over two gentlemen who have played a prominent part in the stirring events which have taken place in the Philippines during the last few months. On board the *Esmeralda* was General Whittier, Chief of the Customs Department at Manila, who leaves for the Conference at Paris on Saturday on board the *Sydney*. Last night Consul General Wildman entertained him to dinner at the U.S. Consulate, Rear-Admiral Fitzgerald and others being invited to meet him. Our other visitor is the Rev. Father McKinnon, captain and chaplain of the 1st California Regiment. Our readers will remember that a few days before the fall of Manila the reverend gentleman risked his life by entering the city in order that he might interview the Archbishop, who it was stated was standing in



the way of the surrender. In consequence of the many stories he had heard concerning him, Father McKinnon expected to find in the Archbishop an aggressive overbearing individual, and he was accordingly somewhat surprised when he was introduced to a mild little man who soon convinced him that the story that he was in favour of the Spaniards resisting to the bitter end was not correct. His Grace said that he had favoured the surrender for some time, and in proof of this he took down the Council records, which showed that he and two others had voted in favour but that they had been over-ruled by the military element. Father McKinnon states that the leading Catholics in Manila are strongly in favour of the retention of the Philippines by America, as they consider that in this lies the salvation of the Church in the archipelago. The rev. gentleman will remain here until the arrival of the *City of Peking* with officers and marines who go to Manila as reliefs, when he will return to his regiment.

With regard to the landing of 6,000 rifles, a million rounds of ammunition, and 11 rapid-firing guns at Iloilo by the Spanish mail steamer *Buenos Ayres*, a correspondent writes: "While this is presumably another precaution against the rebels, it is certainly contrary to the terms of the armistice." The correspondent adds: "I am informed that in South Luzon a government is organised of local chiefs not recognising Aguinaldo. Also that Aguinaldo has sent three of his gunboats to Bokol, and thence to Iloilo, for conquest. I doubt this, as Spain has half-a-dozen gunboats in the neighbourhood, each one of which is equal to all of Aguinaldo's."

We hear that the German cruiser *Arcona* is still cruising in the vicinity of the southern islands.

#### HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held on 3rd November. The President (Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer) occupied the chair, and there were also present: the Vice-President (Hon. F. H. May, Captain Superintendent of Police), the Hon. R. D. Ormsby (Director of Public Works), Mr. J. Dyer Ball (Acting Registrar-General), Mr. E. Osborne, and Dr. F. W. Clark (Medical Officer of Health and Acting Secretary).

##### INSANITARY DWELLINGS IN SAI WA LANE.

Dr. Clark (Medical Officer) reported for the information of the Board "that the basement floors known as Nos. 3 to 8, Sai Wa Lane, are in my opinion unfit for human habitation, and I beg to recommend that a notice be served on the owner requiring him to vacate these premises within a period of one month from the date of service of such notice."

The PRESIDENT—I move that a notice be served on the owners in accordance with the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

The Hon. R. D. ORMSBY seconded, and the motion was carried.

##### TAINTED WATER AT SOKONPO.

A report of Mr. Crowe (Government Analyst) on a sample of water from a well opposite the entrance to the Sokonpo Market latrine was submitted, the report stating:—"I hereby certify that this water is so tainted with impurities as to be unfit for potable purposes and likely to prove injurious to health."

On the motion of the VICE-PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. OSBORNE, it was decided that the well should be closed.

##### ANOTHER HOTEL TO BE ERECTED.

Mr. W. Danby, architect, wrote on behalf of the managing directors of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited, to enquire if the Sanitary Board would be pleased to give them permission (under section 12 of Ordinance 15 of 1894) to erect a building on the Praya extension of marine lots Nos. 2 A, 2 B, and 101 to height of 106 feet to the eaves, which height (Mr. Danby said) is practically that of the new wing of the Hongkong Hotel. The building is to be utilised as an hotel and will be situated at the corner of Icehouse Street.

The PRESIDENT asked where the building would be situated.

The Hon. R. D. ORMSBY—At the corner of Ice House Street.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—What is the width of the street?

The Hon. R. D. ORMSBY—There is between the houses 50 feet. On both sides there are

covered arcades, so that it really only leaves a 30 feet street.

Dr. CLARK—But still the width of the verandah is always included in the width of the street for the purposes of height.

Hon. R. D. ORMSBY—Chater Street, which is the widest street on which the building abuts, is 75 feet.

Dr. CLARK—I should think the best thing to do would be for the Board to sanction the erection of a building one and a half times as high as the street is wide. The principal street is 75 feet wide, so that would allow them to have a building 112 feet high.

Mr. OSBORNE—This building is at a corner and will have roads on three sides, won't it?

The Hon. R. D. ORMSBY—Four sides. There is a private road as well.

Mr. OSBORNE—So the argument about keeping the air out of other houses would hardly hold good?

Dr. CLARK—No.

Mr. DYER BALL—What is the height they want to build?

The Hon. R. D. ORMSBY—106 feet.

Mr. OSBORNE—The hotel will be above and Lane Crawford's store below.

On the motion of Dr. CLARK, seconded by the Hon. R. D. ORMSBY, the application was granted.

##### MORTALITY RETURNS.

The returns for the colony of Hongkong for the week ended October 22nd show a death rate of 18.0, against 21.1 for the previous week and 15.2 for the corresponding week last year. The returns for the following week show the death rate to be 21.3 against 20.2, for the corresponding week last year.

Mr. OSBORNE—Are there any cases of plague in the returns for Hongkong?

Dr. CLARK—There have been two cases and one death.

The PRESIDENT—One case at the gaol and a suspected case among the Asiatic regiment.

This was all the business.

#### ANNUAL LICENSING SESSIONS.

On 3rd November the annual session of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace was held at the Magistracy for the purpose of considering applications for liquor licenses for the year 1898-99. The whole of the licenses were renewed with the exception of that of the Stag Hotel, which was declined for the time being on account of the applicant not being resident on the premises. Mr. Crawford, it will be observed, spoke in favour of a license-holder's sureties being placed on the same footing as the house-holders who testify as to character, that is, that they shall in no way directly or indirectly be connected with the sale of liquor to the applicant.

Commander Hastings, Acting Police Magistrate, occupied the chair; and there were also present: Dr. Lawson, the Hon. F. H. May (Captain Superintendent of Police), Messrs. D. R. Crawford, J. H. Lewis, R. C. Wilcox, J. Dyer Ball, A. S. Hooper, E. W. Mitchell, G. Murray Bain, W. H. Percival, A. Seth, C. W. Duggan, and B. Byramjee.

##### LICENSE-HOLDERS AND THEIR SURETIES.

Mr. CRAWFORD said he had a strong feeling, and he thought most of his brother Justices would agree with him, that the new Ordinance, which did not provide that the sureties of a license holder should be in no way directly or indirectly connected with the sale of liquor to such holder, should be corrected. He had agreed to be surety for one of the applicants. He was a perfectly respectable man, and no doubt he would get his license, but he thought that the sureties as well as the guarantors should not supply the applicant with liquor.

The CHAIRMAN—You have heard what Mr. Crawford says. If you pass any resolution I will forward it to the Government. At present it is outside our province.

After the transaction of the ordinary business,

Mr. CRAWFORD raised the question again, and proposed a resolution to the effect that in the opinion of the Justices sureties should be in no way directly or indirectly connected with the sale of liquor to the applicant.

Mr. J. DYER BALL seconded.

Dr. LOWSON (referring to a list in the hands

of the chairman)—Are all the sureties in connection with these hotels on that list?

The list was handed to him.

Mr. WILCOX thought that if Mr. Crawford's proposal was adopted there would be some difficulty.

Dr. LOWSON—I beg to move an amendment, because this wants further consideration.

Mr. J. H. LEWIS seconded.

The Hon. F. H. MAY—I was going to say so. The Government have just passed a new Ordinance and to give effect to that resolution they would have to amend the Ordinance which has just been passed.

Mr. DUGGAN—Oh, no. Section 41 of the Ordinance says the Governor in Council may from time to time make, alter, and repeal rules not inconsistent with the Ordinance for the better carrying out of the same.

Mr. CRAWFORD objected that the Ordinance was passed before the Justices got copies.

Mr. SETH—It was published in the *Government Gazette*, and I believe each Justice gets one.

Mr. DUGGAN—Only if they buy them.

The CHAIRMAN (to Dr. Lawson)—What is your amendment?

Dr. LOWSON—That the consideration of the question should be postponed until we have considered the matter and have a better knowledge of it.

Mr. CRAWFORD—For how long?

Dr. LOWSON said they could call a special meeting any time they liked. Mr. Crawford had given a lot of attention to the matter no doubt, and other people would like to give some attention to it too.

Mr. CRAWFORD—I do not object to the amendment as long as it is clearly understood that the matter will be brought up at the next meeting.

The CHAIRMAN—You can bring it up yourself if you like.

Dr. LOWSON—I will bring it up myself for Mr. Crawford, if he likes, but I won't promise to vote for it.

On this understanding the proposition was withdrawn.

##### THE STAG HOTEL.

Moosa Mahomed applied for a liquor license for the Stag Hotel, Nos. 148 and 150, Queen's Road Central. He had held a license for two years.

The CHAIRMAN said the police objected on the ground that the applicant did not reside on the premises.

Mr. HOOPER—Is it absolutely necessary that the applicant should live on the premises under the Ordinance?

The CHAIRMAN said the licensee was responsible, and unless he resided on the premises he could not undertake supervision.

The Hon. F. H. MAY said there had been some complaints against this house about having girls upstairs dancing on two occasions. There was nothing of the sort there now, this having been stopped. The police had been looking after the place, but he thought that in this colony it was desirable that a licensee should live on the premises and attend to the business himself. In this case the licensee was employed elsewhere. It was not like the Hongkong Hotel, where there was a respectable manager.

Mr. HOOPER (to Mr. May)—Has he ever been brought before the Magistrate for disorderly conduct in connection with the matter of which you speak?

The Hon. F. H. MAY—No.

Mr. CRAWFORD—It is somewhat strange he should have been allowed to have a license so long under those conditions.

The Hon. F. H. MAY—There have been no complaints against the house before.

Mr. HOOPER—Those you referred to have been made quite recently?

The Hon. F. H. MAY—Yes. I suppose it was because of the want of proper supervision over the place.

Dr. LOWSON—Can you grant a license on the understanding that the applicant must reside on the premises, or must you say yes or no without any delay?

The CHAIRMAN—Yes or no, but we can have him in if you like; he is here.

Mr. BALL—Will the applicants be questioned as to whether they intend to reside on the premises?

The CHAIRMAN—Yes, new ones.

The Hon. F. H. MAY said he would like to



point out that section 20 of the Ordinance said, "The business of every licensed publican or adjunct licensee shall be carried on subject to the following regulations," and regulation 6 said, "The licensee shall not abandon the occupation of his house, or permit any other person to become virtually the keeper thereof." This man was not the keeper of the house, but was a clerk employed in Douglas Lapraik and Co.'s office.

The CHAIRMAN (to applicant)—What are your hours?

APPLICANT—From 9.30 to 5.

The CHAIRMAN—And where do you live?

APPLICANT—At East Point.

Mr. CRAWFORD proposed and Dr. LOWSON seconded that the application be refused.

Mr. MURRAY BAIN—It is rather a serious thing to take away a man's license.

Dr. LOWSON—From when does this refusal take place?

The CHAIRMAN—From the 1st of December.

Dr. LOWSON—Well, there is plenty of time to make arrangements.

Mr. CRAWFORD—If he applies again the house need not be shut.

The CHAIRMAN—The applicant must reside on the premises and must be a suitable man.

Mr. CRAWFORD—And he can make the application as soon as he likes.

The application was refused, applicant being informed that it had been refused not on account of his character but because he did not reside on the premises.

THE METROPOLE AND BAY VIEW HOTELS.

On the Metropole Hotel and the Bay View Hotel being mentioned,

Mr. CRAWFORD said he did not wish the applications to be refused, but he would like to ask the Captain Superintendent of Police whether he had found any increase of disorderliness on the road between them. It had always struck him that one public-house on that road was enough. He rather understood at the last meeting of the Justices that it was in view of the Bay View Hotel being given up that the license of the Metropole was granted. He remembered that they had a vote on it, and the license was only granted by a small majority.

The Hon. F. H. MAY.—There has been no trouble with the new hotel so far.

The applications were granted, Charles Dalton holding the license for the Metropole and Peter Hayes that for the Bay View.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

She Po Sam applied for a license for the Hongkong Hotel.

Mr. WILCOX said the applicant was the com-prodore. He had been for a number of years employed by the company. He was a man they could thoroughly trust. The appointment would only be temporary and until they got the new manager out.

Mr. CRAWFORD—Would not the secretary do?

Mr. WILCOX—No; the secretary is not resident on the premises and Mr. She Po Sam is.

Mr. HOOPER—On a previous occasion when a Chinaman applied for a license the Justices refused to grant it because of his being a Chinaman. They thought it inadvisable to grant a license to a Chinaman for a European house, and the application was refused on that ground.

Mr. WILCOX—But this man is not a Chinaman.

Mr. HOOPER—What is he?

Mr. WILCOX—A Eurasian. He speaks English perfectly and is a very intelligent man.

Dr. LOWSON—He is the com-prodore, is he?

Mr. WILCOX—We call him the com-prodore. Really he is the manager of the Chinese staff, etc.

Dr. LOWSON—What is his banking account?

Mr. WILCOX—I cannot say.

Dr. LOWSON—Is he a man of straw or is he not?

Mr. WILCOX—No, he is not. He gets a very good salary.

Mr. CRAWFORD pointed out that the directors and the Secretary were both sureties and guarantors. There was no reason why they should be both.

Mr. LEWIS—I don't suppose the directors would put forward a man they could not depend upon.

Mr. WILCOX—There has been no objection to the sureties being also guarantors before.

Mr. CRAWFORD—There is no objection to the sureties, but there is to the applicant.

Dr. LOWSON—I propose that the license be granted.

Mr. MURRAY BAIN seconded and the proposition was carried.

#### OTHER LICENSES.

The other applications, to which there was no objection on the part of the police, granted were: Joachim Gomes, The Man at the Wheel; Isydor Silberman, Globe Hotel; Moritz Freimann, The Land We Live In Hotel; Henry Oliver, Travellers' Hotel; Joseph H. Donnenberg, Colonial Hotel; Hans Jertrum, German Tavern; Cawasjee Byramjee, Hung Hom Hotel; Ismail Pillay Madar, New Victoria Hotel; James Dodd, Western Hotel; John A. Drewes, Praya East Hotel; Frederick Melbush, Criterion Hotel; George John Casanova, Peak Hotel; Arthur Henry Harper, Sportsman's Arms; Moosa Mahomed, Stag Hotel; James Wm. Osborne, Kowloon Hotel; Charles Dalton, Metropole Hotel; Peter Hayes, Bay View Hotel; She Po Sam, Hongkong Hotel; W. Krater, Rose, Shamrock and Thistle Hotel; J. C. Goodchild, Thomas' Grill Room; Percy Hardman, Sailors' Home; P. Bohm, Windsor Hotel.

#### THE CHARGES AGAINST LETTER CARRIERS.

##### THE SENTENCES CONFIRMED.

At the Magistracy on 28th Oct. Commander Hastings read his decisions in the Post Office cases as follows:—

##### REGINA V. CHENG TSANG.

On the 21st September last, the case of Cheng Tsang, a postman, came before this court, he being charged under the 28th section of Ordinance 1 of 1887 that he on the 18th day of September, 1898, at Victoria, in this colony, then being a person employed in the Post Office of this colony, unlawfully, wilfully, and without lawful authority or excuse, did detain post letters the property of the Post-Master General. On that date the defendant admitted the charge and was summarily dealt with, being sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

On the 26th ultimo, Mr. Brutton made an application for rehearing on the ground that defendant did not know he was pleading guilty to a charge of detaining letters, but merely to a neglect of duty. This assertion (the rehearing having been granted on the 27th September) seems to be borne out, it subsequently transpiring in evidence that on the 19th September, the day after the letters had been found in a drawer in defendant's room, the Post-Master General had investigated the case and had fined the defendant \$1 under Ordinance 19 of 1896, which fine had been cancelled prior to the police prosecution being instituted on the 21st though not by the Post-Master's instructions, as, though he held the possession of letters for months in his (the defendant's) quarters to be technically a breach of Section 28 of Ordinance 1 of 1887, he (the Post-Master) did not think it was done with criminal intent, and he had dealt with a similar case in December last year that had been brought to his notice as negligence under Ordinance 19 of 1896.

Evidence was heard on the 4th instant and subsequent dates, defendant being committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions on the 11th instant. On the 18th the depositions were returned by the Registrar, with a letter stating that in the opinion of the Acting Attorney General the case should be determined in a summary manner by the committing Magistrate. The defence set up is twofold:

1st. That Sec. XXV. of 7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. Chap. 36—the detaining or delaying of a post letter returned for want of a true direction or by reason that the person to whom the same shall be directed is dead or cannot be found, or shall have refused the same, or shall have refused or neglected to pay the postage thereof, shall not be deemed an offence if any of the aforesaid defences can be sustained.

2nd. Contributory negligence and want of direction on the part of the postal authorities.

That Sec. XXV. of the above-named Act does not apply is clear, as the first paragraph of the section defining the misdemeanour before setting forth the exceptions run "or shall wilfully detain or delay or procure or suffer to be detained or

delayed a post letter, shall in England and Ireland be guilty of a misdemeanour and in Scotland of a crime and offence and being convicted thereof, &c."

In Sec. 28 of Ord. 1 of 1887, under which this charge is laid, the expression "post letter" is not used; the word "correspondence" is used throughout, and "correspondence" is defined by the Ordinance as "Any letter, newspaper, book, pamphlet, document, parcel or package, &c." shall be deemed to be correspondence from the time of its arrival within the limits of the colony, if brought to the colony by post, or from the time of its delivery to the Post Office if not so brought, and in either case shall continue to be deemed correspondence to the time of its delivery from the Post Office." Again, "Post-Master General" is defined by the local Ordinance as the "Post-Master General of the colony." Section 28 of the colonial Ordinance makes it a misdemeanour to delay any correspondence "without lawful authority or excuse."

The onus of proving lawful authority or excuse is therefore thrown on the defence. Carelessness, gross and continued carelessness, is advanced as an "excuse." It is admitted that the letters were in an improper place, to wit, a drawer in the defendant's quarters. It is alleged there was no concealment. They were found in a drawer with tea basins—basins that were clean and wet, apparently in daily use. The letters were beside the basins—the first things Police Sergeant Collett saw on opening the drawer.

The letters, five in number, and a postcard, bear different dates. The first, A, bears the Foochow post mark of the 3rd March, 1898, but no Hongkong post mark. The Post-Master General states that the presumption is it was received in the Hongkong Post Office because the Chinese Imperial Post Office send all their letters in sealed bags or covers to the Hongkong Post Office, and the absence of the date stamp on A leads him to suppose it had been missed when the office coolie was date-stamping the letters. The chief clerk states that if A had been received it would probably have been about the 6th March last.

The second, B, bears the Shanghai post mark of the 25th March, and the Hongkong date stamp of March 29th, 1898.

The third, C, is post marked "Cholon, Cochinchina, 7 Mars. 98," the Hongkong date being March 15, 1898.

The fourth, D, unstamped, has the Foochow post mark of 30th April, 1898, date stamped in Hongkong May 4, 1898.

The fifth, the open letter not produced in Court, alleged to have been forwarded to Canton between the 19th ultimo and the 4th instant, Police Sergeant Collett testified bore the Singapore post mark of July 15th, 1898. No Hongkong post mark.

The post-card to Herm. Hugo Rehguate, 2nd officer of the *Hsi Ping*, bore date, Kiel, 26.11.97; Nagasaki, 13th February, 1898, and Hongkong, February 21st, 1898. These letters and post cards kept in an improper place, i.e., not the Post Office, appear, therefore, to have been deposited in that drawer in defendant's room at various dates between the 27th or 28th February last and the 20th July, 1898, a period of nearly five months, and could not have failed to have been seen when the tea basins, clean and wet, on the 18th September were used. Carelessness continued of this nature becomes criminal.

The law does not require that the value of any letter "embezzled, secreted or destroyed" be proved, recognizing that what may be perfectly valueless of no interest to the many be of inestimable worth to a few, and also to foster and secure absolute faith in the inviolability and trustworthiness of the Post Office, as is shown by turning again to the Imperial Act relied on by the defence, Section XXVI., where the embezzling, secreting or destroying a post letter is in England and Ireland made a felony and in Scotland a high crime and offence punishable at the discretion of the Court by transportation for seven years or any term of imprisonment not exceeding three years, "and if any such post letter so stolen or embezzled, secreted or destroyed shall contain any chattel or money whatsoever or any valuable security, every such offender shall be transported beyond the seas for life."

The maximum penalty in the local Ordinance



is two years' imprisonment with or without hard labour.

With regard to the second defence, contributory negligence and want of direction. In a Criminal Court contributory negligence cannot be held to be a complete defence. The offence charged is a personal one and the expiation must be personal.

Want of direction is abundantly proved and the lack of system clearly shown. The statements made by the Post-Master General and Chief Clerk conflict in very essential points as to who open mail bags, and the course adopted with returned letters, whether they were sent out again, how long they were advertised for, and where they were advertised. The Chief Clerk, however, gave the most reliable evidence on these points. He stated that all or any of 12 or 14 clerks opened mail bags; the letters were never sent out more than once and were then advertised in the *Government Gazette* for two months prior to being returned to the country of origin, no Chinese letters ever being advertised in a Chinese paper.

The Post-Master General frankly admitted his innocence of most of the internal economy of the Post Office, stating that when he "wanted information" himself he "always went to Mr. Solly."

It was found impossible to make researches by dates, as no records were kept, not even an attendance book. A mail book was produced from which the Chief Clerk stated he could say by the handwriting what officers had made entries; and also a Postman's Book, intelligible only to the same witness.

The Court was utterly unable to ascertain definitely what were the defendant's general duties, the Chief Clerk defining them as, "to take charge of all Chinese correspondence and to arrange for its distribution;" he had "three postmen to assist him in sorting the Chinese letters in the Post Office and in handing them over to the others; those four men arrange their hours among themselves" during the hours the Post Office is open, viz., from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. "as a rule one of the Chinese assistants is in the office, but it is not imperative unless there is correspondence; it is not necessary that defendant should be conversant with the different districts," it transpiring later that the postmen sorted their own letters.

Defendant takes charge of the Chinese registered letters, and sorts letters when there is a heavy mail, putting them into the Chinese boxes. Defendant does nothing else in particular. Defendant sometimes goes out with a delivery but he would only deliver in the Western Districts if at all.

An unsigned, undated Book of Instructions to Postmen was produced, Rule 14 of which absolutely prohibits postmen taking letters to their quarters. Rule 28 requires all unstamped letters to be delivered to the Officer in Charge, and the Chief Clerk stated:—"Defendant should have delivered D to him at once for that reason if for no other."

The same witness, the Chief Clerk, stated:—"There is nothing in the instructions marked I. to show what postmen are to do with undelivered letters."

A postman called for the defence states: He had never seen the Book of Instructions, he had heard of it. Had never heard of Rule 14 prohibiting postmen to take letters to their rooms, adding "that they did do it." This witness stated definitely "that he received D from defendant on the 13th of 14th June" afterwards modifying it to "some day in May;" he was a messenger at the time temporarily on duty, had never been on duty in that district before, he went down Gutzlaff Street (the direction on the envelope) and tried to find the "Kwong I Kwok" (a seaman's boarding house at 82, Stanley Street), he did not ask anybody; returning he delivered D to the defendant "Down below in our quarters." "The office was not closed." "I asked him to take it up at his convenience."

This witness is quite clear—"If it is a Chinese letter I give it back to No. 1, the defendant. If a European letter, I return it to Mr. Solly the same day."

Both the Post-Master General and Mr. Solly are quite clear on this point—undelivered Chinese correspondence is to be delivered to the defendant, who should hand it the same day either to the Assistant Postmaster or the Chief Clerk, albeit there is no rule to that effect in the book

of instructions, nor have the prosecution shown that these Rules have been brought to the notice of the postmen and messengers. The Postmaster General deposed that they were "available," but no record or proof was producible to the Court that the men had received copies.

The Chief Clerk, however, deposed that he had frequently received from the defendant returned Chinese correspondence: "I have received letters from him within the last three months." (7.10.98.) Defendant cannot, therefore, plead ignorance.

No lists of Chinese seamen's boarding houses, of which it appears there are 71 (paying an annual fee of \$25 to the Treasury), are kept at the Post Office, or any lists of Chinese names. The Kwong I Kwok at 82, Stanley Street, licensed as a seamen's boarding house since 1st September, 1895, appears to have been established there for 6 or 7 years, and has a lamp over the street door, 8 or 9 feet from the ground, 2 feet broad and 1 foot high, bearing the inscription "Kwong I Kwok, 3rd floor" in red characters about 5 inches in height on the glass. There is also a white sign-board on the top-floor verandah, 6 ft. 5 in. long by 3 ft. 6 in. high, with the inscription "Licensed boarding-house for 16 Chinese seamen, kept by Tsoi Yuen Kee," in English and Chinese in black letters and characters 3½ inches to 4 inches in height. The board is sloped so that the inscription is easily legible from the street. The board was in good condition and the lettering clear on the 9th inst. With the exception of the open letter alleged to have been forwarded to Canton, no attempt has been made by the Post Office to deliver the letters and post card found, up to the time they came into possession of the Court. This, however, is in accordance with the practice—the Chief Clerk deposing that no letters are ever sent out a second time, but that they are retained for two months whilst being advertised in the *Government Gazette*, and then they are returned to the country of origin.

The absence of apparent motive for concealment has been dwelt on by the defence, and it is not for the Court to impute motives. The almost complete immunity from inspection or surveillance, however, enjoyed by the employees in their quarters must be noted in connection with the plea of absence of concealment. Defendant has served for 15 years with a good character, and it is contended by the defence that this correspondence was in his custody in his quarters with lawful authority and excuse, i.e., that that lawful authority which brought this correspondence originally into his hands continued indefinitely for all time and extended to all places. This contention may be dismissed briefly as idle, and in the face of common sense. Ignorance as a plea for extenuation cannot be put forward in view of the fact that he had returned correspondence to his superiors frequently and within the last three months. It is a source of regret to the Court that under the circumstances it has to exercise its limited jurisdiction. Sentence confirmed. Six months' imprisonment with hard labour (the period already served to count towards completion of sentence).

Exhibits A, B, C, D, and J to be retained for seven days, and if no appeal is lodged, then to be returned to the Post Office.

#### REGINA V. LI HO.

This case, the charge being precisely similar to the last, came before the Court on the same date, viz., the 21st ult., and was similarly dealt with. A rehearing was granted on the 27th ult., on the same grounds, the case being called on subsequent dates and committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions on the 15th inst., was remitted back to this Court on the 18th. The defence is practically the same, albeit admitting that the prosecution had made out a *prima facie* case. In this case only one letter was found in defendant's room; it bore a full direction and address and the stamp of the Singapore Post Office, dated 30th May, 1898. It had no Hongkong post mark. The addressee had lived at the direction named on the letter, 48, Stanley Street, for ten years, and for six years previously three doors off at No. 54. The addressee had received a letter from the same correspondent—produced the envelope—at Singapore on September 17th, 1897, and was anxiously expecting another. For

the defence it was asserted that the letter had been tendered and refused. Defendant stated he had frequently taken letters to the same address. Defendant has three years' service as a good character. Can "lawful authority or excuse" be construed to legalise the possession of the letter by the defendant in his room three months after it should have been delivered or returned to the Post Office authorities in the Post Office? It cannot. After three years' service the plea of ignorance in extenuation is inadmissible. Sentence confirmed. Six months' imprisonment with hard labour. Exhibit A to be retained for seven days, and if no appeal is lodged to be returned to the Post Office.

Mr. Slade (instructed by Mr. Brutton) attended on behalf of defendants.

#### PIRATICAL ATTACK ON A STEAM-LAUNCH.

Another piratical attack on a steam-launch trading on the West River has to be reported. The *Tungkong*, a launch commanded by a Chinese Captain, left Kongmoon at five o'clock on Monday afternoon for Hongkong with a considerable number of passengers on board. About seven o'clock, when approaching the mouth of the river, twenty-four men who had taken passage by her rose and took charge of the launch, and at the same time a boat that had been lying in wait with some sixteen more of the gang made its appearance. As is usual on such occasions, the launch people were unable to offer any effective resistance, and the pirates were left to carry out their designs unmolested. They took all the passengers' luggage and the passage money that had been collected or board, the booty amounting in all to about \$2,600. Having satisfied themselves that they had secured all that was worth carrying away the pirates rowed off in their boat, leaving the launch to come on to Hongkong. No loss of life occurred in connection with the affair.

#### CHINESE REBELS IN HONGKONG.

In consequence of the dispersion of the rebels in the neighbourhood of Wuchau three of the leaders have taken refuge in Hongkong, and the Chinese Government are endeavouring to get hold of them. We are given to understand that the Viceroy of Canton through his attorneys here has written H.E. the Governor stating that the men are hidden at the American Consulate here and asking if the Consul-General is not as amenable to the laws of the colony as anybody else. We have reason to believe, however, that the Viceroy has been incorrectly informed, and that such an asylum—applied for on the ground that they were American citizens from San Francisco—was refused them.

#### NEGLECTING A NOTICE OF THE SANITARY BOARD.

##### HEAVY PENALTIES.

Hajee Mahomed Sodeck, of 27, Gage Street, has had to pay heavily for his dilatoriness in carrying out the directions of the Sanitary Board. At the Magistracy on 3rd Oct. Mr. Duggan, clerk to the Magistrate, produced the depositions relating to a case heard on the 12th September against defendant for not complying with a notice served upon him by the Sanitary Board to effect certain improvements in his drains. A fine of \$25 was imposed and an order made that the work was to be completed within one month, defendant being warned that he would be liable to a penalty for every day after the 12th Oct. that the work was not completed. Mr. Duggan also produced the depositions in another case against defendant which was heard on the 18th of October for neglecting to comply with the order of the Magistrate of Sep. 12th. In this case defendant was fined \$10 for every day which had elapsed since the expiration of the order—a total of \$60—and he was further informed that he would be liable to a further fine of \$10 a day during his default. On the 27th October a memorandum was received from the Sanitary Board stating that the work was completed the previous day.

Mr. Looker, who appeared for defendant, said he had asked an architect to come and give evidence as to the time taken to complete the work, but he had just received a note from him



saying he did not wish to be mixed up in the case. He should have liked to have got some other architect.

Commander Hastings—Your client got an order to complete certain drains. He did not do it and he was fined \$25 and ordered to complete the work within 30 days. He did not do it, but as soon as he has \$10 a day to pay he gets it done in 13 days.

Mr. Looker said his client did not execute the drainage himself. He had to rely on the Chinese contractors, who had to rely on the people who supplied the pipes.

The Chinese contractor said he commenced the work on the 16th September, but he had to wait three and a half weeks for the iron pipes, which were not delivered until the 19th October. It took him two days to put them in and finish the job after they were delivered. While he was waiting for the pipes he got on with the work as far as he could.

Mr. Looker repeated that his client had to rely on Chinese contractors, adding that there was no evidence that if he had gone to some of the contractors approved by the Government the work would have been done sooner. He submitted that the work having been completed a small fine per day instead of the full penalty would meet the case.

Commander Hastings—There is not one redeeming feature about the case. You will be fined \$10 a day for each day in default—total \$70.

#### THE MAGISTRACY FAREWELL ADDRESS TO HON. H. E. WODEHOUSE.

##### MR. WODEHOUSE'S REPLY.

The following reply has been received from the Hon. H. E. Wodehouse, formerly Police Magistrate, by the members of the Magistracy staff:—

To Messrs. C. W. Duggan, Ng Kwai Shang, and the signatories to the Magistracy Address.

Gentlemen,—By the last mail I had the honour to receive from you a farewell Address signed by past and present members of the Magisterial Staff upon the occasion of my retirement from the Civil Service of Hongkong in which, for some sixteen years, I had served as Police Magistrate.

I am extremely grateful to you for the kind and sympathetic terms in which you have alluded to our mutual relations with each other, and for the handsome Address in which you have conveyed to me your sentiments.

It is with the greatest regret that I sever my connection with a staff with whom I have served for so many years, and to whom I am indebted for so much assistance and harmonious co-operation.

I beg to convey my best thanks to all for the unflinching courtesy and zeal with which the important duties of the Magisterial Staff have been carried out, and I wish particularly to include in my acknowledgments the able and hardworked interpreters who so admirably and unwearyingly assist the Magistrates in the discharge of their judicial functions.

Mrs. Wodehouse has received with great pleasure your kind expressions of goodwill towards her, and we both unite in wishing you all an honourable and successful career.—I am, Gentlemen, Yours very faithfully,

H. E. WODEHOUSE.

September, 30th 1898.

#### GREAT EASTERN AND CALDONIAN GOLD MINING CO., LIMITED.

Messrs. Lutgens, Einstman and Co., the General Agents, have received the following report from the manager at the mines:—

Great Eastern Mine.—I have called tenders for a rise of 50 feet on the reef, so that we shall be ready for stoping when the ore from this mine will be required. We can continue driving later on, and this and the stoping out of the reef can go on at the same time without that the men are in each other's way.

Zulu Mine.—We have driven on the reef south 7 feet and north 14 feet. The reef is a little irregular and will probably pinch and bulge out in its course. At present it is about four feet wide, and the stone is of the same

rich quality. We are raising stone now fast from this claim.

Rise and Shine Shaft.—This is down to 123 feet, and we are now busy sinking a well hole prior to opening out on the reef. The latter is fully 5 feet wide in the north end and about 3 feet wide in the south, with every indication of getting larger with greater depth. The stone carries a lot of mineral, besides about one ounce per ton of free gold, as far as the dish prospect enables us to judge.

Bank of England Mine.—I have let a contract to drive north on this large lode. The reef in the northern end is at present 9 feet wide, whilst it is only about one foot in the southern end, where the floor has pinched it almost out. I have three men driving south to see where it is going, and I have no doubt that the lode will also be here very large again once we get away from the floor. I am pushing on the development work here with all possible speed, as we shall be able to draw very large quantities of ore from this mine for our battery.

Caledonian Mine.—I have stopped the work here for the time being with the exception of half a shift to keep the water out of the shaft.

Battery Work.—Is proceeding as fast as possible. The boxes are in position and as soon as all the foundation timber is fixed the worst part of our work is over. I hope to be able to start next week with the battery shed, for which the timber is now arriving. The weather keeps very dry.

#### NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of the above was held at Shanghai on the 25th October. Present:—Messrs. A. McLeod (Chairman), E. Lavers, E. Davis, J. Welch, H. R. Hearn, C. Holliday, W. D. Little (Directors), W. H. Anderson, L. K. Davis, H. Adams, Qua San, H. Sonne, N. E. Moller, J. Stenhouse, H. W. Pilcher, and Alex. Ross (Secretary).

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said—Before asking you to pass the accounts it will, perhaps, be desirable if I give some explanation of the reasons that have induced the directors to call a meeting in October instead of in April of next year. The chief object in having a second meeting in this year is to inaugurate a change which we have for sometime past thought desirable, that is to hold the annual meetings in the Autumn instead of in the Spring. As you are aware our accounts are closed on December 31st, and in these days, when business is conducted on such a keen competitive basis and profits are consequently problematical, it is almost impossible to estimate closely the result of the year's working so early as in April, when there are usually very large outstanding liabilities, the greater part of which are run off before October. But in order that there may not be more than a year's interval between the annual meetings of 1898 and 1899, it was thought desirable to have the meeting in October, and in future the annual meeting will be held in that month. It is not necessary to pass any special resolution to this effect, as the articles of association merely require that the general meeting shall be held once a year. We therefore hope that the change will meet with the approval of shareholders, as it is the course adopted by most other insurance offices. With reference to the accounts, you will see that the year 1897 has been closed by a payment of 10 per cent. interest to shareholders and contributory dividends of 10 per cent. to those who gave us business. The balance of \$18,210.38 has been brought forward, and there is a credit balance of \$237,642.60. This, in a year which has been a very disastrous one for all underwriting, is very satisfactory. It is impossible to compare the year 1898 with the previous year, as is usually done, as the accounts are only for six months, but we hope with this credit balance and the continuance of a moderate amount of good luck that we may be able to present a statement of account entirely satisfactory to shareholders.

There were no questions asked, and the report and accounts, as proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. H. R. Hearn, were adopted unanimously. This was all the business.—*Mercury.*

#### JELEBU MINING AND TRADING CO., LIMITED.

The following half-yearly report (Jan. 22nd to Aug. 16th, 1898) is presented by the directors to the shareholders of the Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited:—

Jelebu Alluvial.—As will be seen from the working account, a profit of \$10,661 has been made during the half-year. This result is especially satisfactory as the capital employed in this branch of the business has only been small.

Jelebu Rin Lode.—The expenses for the half-year amount to \$11,559, which, together with the previous expenditure, brings the total sum standing to the debit of the account to \$33,286. Though about \$51,000 have been spent on the lode, it is only valued at \$33,286 in the Company's books, which amount is considered a good asset. During the period under review, the prospects of the lode have improved considerably. A cross-cut from the 110 feet level intersected the lode 22 feet from the shaft. The lode is well defined and in places over 6 feet thick, and assays, which have been made of unpicked ore, give the satisfactory return of 3.60 per cent. of metallic tin. According to the Mine Manager's opinion, it may safely be assumed that the lode will generally increase in depth both in size and quality of ore. This opinion is confirmed by Mr. Williams, who inspected the lode on behalf of the Company. An extract from his report has already been published for the information of the shareholders. In view of such promising results, the Directors have ordered a ten head stamp battery together with the necessary dressing machinery, and they hope to have it in working order early next year. If then, as they expect, the results are satisfactory, a further ten head of stamps will be ordered.

Maliwun.—This Concession has been returned to Government and all work has been given up, for reasons stated in the last report. The Directors' efforts to dispose of the concession and assets as a going concern have not been successful and though all stocks, stores, and some of the plant have been realised, the Company's buildings and furniture, valued by the Manager at \$10,000, are still unsold. These assets may be disposed of at any time, but the Directors have thought it advisable to write off their whole book value except the sum of \$1, to serve as a nominal record. The total loss to be written off which is detailed in the profit and loss account amounts to \$56,640.

Accounts.—After writing off the usual depreciation and the loss on the Maliwun undertaking, there remains at the debit of profit and loss account the sum of \$86,773, which together with \$38,963 your directors propose to carry forward.

General.—The Company's affairs may now be considered to be in a sound state promising well for the future. The alluvial working referred to above is conducted on a thoroughly safe basis and regular good returns may be confidently expected. Operations in this branch will be extended as soon as the Company's finances will admit. Maliwun having finally been closed, the full attention of the Directors is now devoted to the development of the Rin Lode. The working of the same, if the future prospects of the mine are as good as anticipated, should yield such results as to again permit of the distribution of dividends in not too remote a time notwithstanding the heavy balance of loss at the Profit and Loss account, which, as already pointed out in last report, need not be entirely recovered, if future events justify putting a higher value on the lode. Mr. A. Reid resigned his seat on the Board owing to his departure from the colony. Mr. D. P. MacDougall was elected a Director in place of Mr. A. Reid.

A special telegram to the *N. C. Daily News*, dated Peking, 23rd October, reads:—The mobilisation of the various corps of the Peiyang Administration round about Peking, Tientsin, and Shanhaikuan was in consequence of the assembling the other day, at Taku, of the various warships of the Foreign Powers, and chiefly through the report of the notorious General Yuan Shih kai to the Empress Dowager, stating that the movements of the British fleet were so threatening as to indicate a probability of the British Admiral marching a strong force to Peking and effecting the restoration of the Emperor Kuang Hsu to his throne.



# THE YAH LOONG COTTON SPINNING CO., LIMITED.

The second ordinary meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Fearon, Daniel & Co., Shanghai, on the 28th October. Mr. H. W. Daniel presided and there were also present Messrs. J. Liddell, J. R. Twentyman, A. Werth, and Wong Kiah-zur (Directors), A. Groener, F. W. Styan, J. Stampff, C. R. Wehrung, C. W. Wrightson, J. B. Walsh, A. P. Stokes (legal adviser), Yu Kee, Ah Ee, J. F. Rodewald, and H. C. Figueredo.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The Chairman said—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days I will therefore propose that they be taken as read. In the report the directors expressed their regret at its unfavourable nature, but I think you will admit that the statement of the very great difficulties with which the company has had to contend reasonably explains the unsatisfactory result of the year's working. According to the resolution passed at the statutory meeting held in December, it was proposed that the accounts be closed on 31st July, the then chairman having named this early date, being naturally anxious to let shareholders know results at the earliest opportunity. This date, I may say, is not altogether satisfactory, as owing to the dullness of the yarn market during the summer months, a spinning mill must necessarily hold considerable stocks at that date. In future we propose to close the books on 31st December, holding the annual meeting in March, as provided for in the Articles of Association. In accordance with the custom now prevailing we have not published details of the working account, but the books of the company are open to the inspection of any shareholder. The heavy overdraft which appears in the account is, of course, largely due to the shares not being fully taken up and to the value of stocks which were at date of making up our accounts still to be realised. These stocks have been largely reduced by a greatly improved demand during the past month and our indebtedness to the Bank is reduced. We have every reason to be satisfied with the services of our new mill manager, Mr. Walsh, and with the economies he has been enabled to effect in the cost of production. All advices from cotton producing countries point to plentiful supplies and consequently low prices. I therefore think we may safely count on cheap cotton for the present season at any rate, which encourages your Directors to take a hopeful view of the future. As to the extension of the mill to 20,500 spindles, I may say that we are proceeding with this on the most economical terms. You will notice that nothing has been written off the value of the machinery, as an immense amount of labour has been spent in putting it into good order. Our yarn is in good demand and is daily gaining in popularity, as evidenced by the large sales we have been able to make since the late demand sprung up. We refer in our report to changes in the labour system; the chief change is the establishment of a contract system resulting in a greatly improved out-turn. There has been some slight trouble with the workpeople over this change, but the difficulties are now overcome and they are already discovering the advantages of the system. If there are any questions to be asked we shall be ready to answer them.

The Chairman then moved, in the absence of any questions from shareholders, the adoption of the report and accounts as printed and circulated.

Mr. J. Liddell seconded and the proposition was unanimously carried.

Mr. C. R. Wehrung proposed, and Mr. F. W. Styan seconded that the appointments of Mr. H. W. Daniel and Mr. J. Liddell as directors of the company be confirmed. This was also agreed to.

Mr. Rodewald moved, and Mr. Groener seconded the re-election of Mr. A. Werth and Mr. Wong Kiah-zur as directors of the company, a proposition which was also accepted unanimously.

Mr. Styan proposed the re-appointment of Mr. Crawford D. Kerr as auditor for the coming year.

Mr. Stampff seconded, and the resolution was confirmed.

The Chairman, in reply to Mr. Rodewald, said it was proposed to close the books of the company for the year at the end of December and to hold the next ordinary meeting in March.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.—N. C. Daily News.

The following is the report presented to the meeting:—

The directors, in submitting their first report, together with the accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st July, 1898, regret that they are not of a more favourable nature. They would, however, like to draw the attention of shareholders to the exceptional combination of circumstances which has hampered the Company during its first year of working.

On taking over the mill from the former owners it was found necessary to make a clean sweep of the old Chinese staff and system. Later on it was considered expedient to make a change in the foreign management. The directors have now engaged the services of Mr. Walsh, a manager well-known in India, and the results of this change are, so far, highly satisfactory.

The high price of cotton during the past twelve months has militated against profitable results, while the deplorable state of the yarn market, owing to Shanghai having become the "dumping ground" for the over-production of Bombay and Japan, has led to a range of price below the cost of production. The demoralised state of the market induced the directors to check the mill's production by the temporary cessation of night work, the resumption of which will depend on the future course of the yarn market.

The above facts show that the Company has had an exceptional year to contend with, but it is expected that, with a lower range of prices for cotton, and a return of the yarn market to its normal basis, future results will warrant the confidence possessed by the directors in the undertaking; therefore the extension of the Mill, bringing the number of spindles up to 20,500, is now being proceeded with.

The directors feel that the difficulties which have hindered the development of the Company during the year will not be entirely without compensation in the near future. The unremunerative prices lately obtained have stimulated four out of the five Foreign-owned mills to form themselves into a Mill Owners' Association, working together for the protection of mutual interests. The question of native wages, which it was considered demanded primary attention, was at once taken up, with the result that an agreement has been come to which will materially lessen the cost of labour. Other items of expenditure have also been carefully gone into, and economies effected which it is hoped will be of a permanent nature.

The machinery having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired under the supervision of a foreign fitter, the directors consider it in better condition than when taken over, and therefore do not deem it necessary to write off any sum for depreciation at this date.

Mr. J. S. Fearon and Mr. C. O. Liddell having left Shanghai, Mr. H. W. Daniel and Mr. John Liddell have accepted the vacant seats on the Board, and confirmation of these appointments is required.

In accordance with the articles of association Mr. Werth and Mr. Wong Kiah-zur retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Mr. Crawford D. Kerr has been appointed auditor to the Company, and offers himself for re-election.

J. R. TWENTYMAN, } Directors.  
JOHN LIDDELL, }  
FEARON, DANIEL & CO.,  
General Managers.

Shanghai, 15th October, 1898.

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 31st JULY, 1898.

Dr.		Tls.
To agency expenses .....	4,000.00	
To interest account .....	14,083.42	
To directors' and auditor's fees .....	2,750.00	
		20,833.42
Loss on working account .....		10,057.14
		Tls. 30,890.56

Cr.		Tls.
By transfer fees .....		29.39
By premium on shares .....		11.90

By balance .....	30,849.27
	Tls. 80,890.56

## BALANCE SHEET, 31st JULY, 1898.

LIABILITIES.		Tls.
Capital .....	750,000	
Less unissued shares .....	178,400	
		571,600.00
Overdraft at bankers .....		315,352.88
Sundry creditors .....		7,460.11
		Tls. 894,412.99
ASSETS.		Tls.
Property .....		110,184.33
Buildings .....		192,553.41
Machinery .....		805,702.58
Furniture .....		1,489.01
Sundry debtors .....		22,823.53
Value of stock .....		
Yarn .....	190,797.05	
Cotton in process .....	6,978.92	
Cotton and cotton waste .....	20,870.39	
Coals .....	1,418.50	
Mill stores .....	9,097.72	
		229,171.58
Unexpired fire insurance .....		1,689.28
Balance of profit and loss account .....		30,849.27
		Tls. 894,412.99

## SATURDAY'S GYMKHANA.

The afternoon turned out very fine in spite of the threatening appearance of the morning. The six competitors for the first race turned out rather late, but a good race ensued. Silver Bell made most of the running but in the straight Mr. Crane drew away on Tocsin and won rather easily, Captain Burney on Landsknecht just catching Silver Bell on the post. The tent pegging brought out fifteen riders. Captain Simonds and Captain Laurie picked up peg for peg in the three runs allowed and were then ordered by the judge to try two more runs; in the second run Captain Laurie only secured a "draw" and Captain Simonds taking his peg was declared a winner. The Steeplechase on foot brought out eight runners and there was a general rush by the spectators for points of vantage. Lance Corporal Williams, of The King's Own, won easily. Fourteen ponies entered for the Polo Scurry and there was rather a scramble at the turning post. Captain Laurie's pony turned inside the others and secured a start of about four lengths on the homeward journey, winning by about a length from Landsknecht. The Ladies' Nomination was perhaps the favourite event, as the nominators took great pride in their productions. The two judges, Mrs. Bell-Irving and Mr. Hough, took a long time over their awards, finally giving first to Mrs. Godfrey Master, who had created a masterpiece that in dress and appearance was well fitted to take part in the noble sport of hunting at home. Mrs. Long's dummy ran her very close, being a clever and well thought out caricature of one of our leading jockeys. Mr. Johnson, nominated by Mrs. Gawne, carried off the honours, though he was all but caught on the post by Captain Laurie. Several ponies did not wait for their riders, but seeing them approach with their strange burdens broke their bridles and bolted. Five riders turned out for the last race, which was well contested between Tocsin and Digby Grand, the former winning by a length.

The attendance was perhaps small; but beauty and fashion were both well represented. Admiral Fitzgerald and the officers R.N. did the honours nobly in entertaining and refreshing the inner man. At the completion of the programme Mrs. Black very kindly gave away the prizes. Fortunately the last race was run before it began to get dark, the great difficulty at this season of the year. This completes the gymkhana season.

The hand of the King's Own was in attendance.

The following were the officials:—

Judges:—The Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving and Mr. V. A. Caesar Hawkins.  
Handicappers:—The Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., and Mr. Grote.  
Starter:—Mr. A. Babington.  
Timekeeper:—Mr. J. McKie.  
Clerk of the Scales:—Mr. J. McKie.  
Hon. Treasurer:—Mr. G. C. C. Master.  
Hon. Secretary:—Capt. J. H. Laurie, K.O.R.



**FIVE FURLONGS HANDICAP**; for China ponies; 1st prize, presented by Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving; 2nd, \$25.

Mr. G. H. Potts' Tocsin, 11st 12lb	(Mr. Crane)	1
Capt. Burney's Landsknecht, 11st 9lb	(Captain Burney)	2
Mr. P. A. Cox's Chaffinch, 11st 3lb	(Mr. Cox)	3
Mr. George's Mulatto, 11st 5lb	(Mr. Bruce)	0
Mr. F. H. May's Silver Bell, 10st 12lb	(Mr. Master)	0
Mr. E. F. Shewell's Buckingham, 10st	(Mr. Shewell)	0

There were nine entries, Mr. Gray's Fortunatus, Mr. Gresson's Red Rag, and Mr. Lewis's Saucy not running. Tocsin won easily by three lengths.

**TENT PEGGING**; three runs allowed; 3 points for a carry, 2 for a draw, 1 for a touch; 9 points for pace; post entries; 1st prize, presented by H. E. Major-General Black, C.B.

The following competed:—Messrs. Cox, McClure, Bence, Burney, O'Gorman, Lawford, Laurie, Landale, Des Vœux, Moxon, Thwaite, and Simonds. Winners:—

Capt. Simonds	1
Capt. Laurie	2

There was a tough struggle between the prize-winners, who tried twice. Capt. Simonds had five clean carries to his credit.

**OPEN STEEPLECHASE ON FOOT**; open to European sailors and soldiers, members of H. B. M.'s Fleet or Garrison, or the Hongkong or Naval Yard Police. 1st prize, \$15; 2nd \$10; 3rd \$5. Post entries. Winners:—

Lance-Corp. Williams	1
Pte. Arrigom	2
Pte. Price	3

**POLO SCURRY**; for all *bona fide* playing polo ponies, to be passed as such by the committee of the Hongkong Polo Club; from the winning post round a post about 220 yards distant and in; post to be kept on the left hand whilst being rounded; any competitor touching the post will be disqualified; catch weights over 11st. 7lbs.; to be ridden by playing members of the Hongkong Polo Club. 1st prize, presented by Mr. J. H. Lewis; 2nd, a whip; post entries.

Songs of Arabi, Capt. Laurie	1
Landsknecht, Capt. Burnie	2
Beachcomber, Mr. Cox	3
Whiteheather, Mr. Potts	0
Viceroy, Mr. Bruce	0
Red Rag, Mr. Landale	0
Pegasus, Mr. McClure	0
Merrimac, Mr. Moxon	0
Foia-Gras, Capt. Thwaites	0
Buckingham, Mr. Shewell	0
The Remnant Mr. Malony Peter	0

**LADIES' NOMINATION**; Victoria Cross race; each competitor to start dismounted on outside course; mount, ride over two flights of hurdles past point marked by a flag; dismount, tie pony to rails of outside course, run to where dummies are placed, pick up his dummy and return with pony and dummy over the hurdles; dummies to be not less than 5 feet 6 inches high, and made by lady nominator; a special prize will be given for the best dummy; no mafao allowed to be near any competitor's pony during this event; post entries.

Mr. Johnson, nominated by Mrs. Gawne	1
Capt. Laurie, nominated by Mrs. Long	2
Mr. Master, nominated by Mrs. Master	3
Mr. Landale, nominated by Mrs. Bell-Irving	4
Capt. Simonds, nominated by Mrs. Jeffreys	5
Mr. Bruce, nominated by Mrs. Turner	0
Mr. Green, nominated by Mrs. Close	0
Mr. E. H. Potts, nominated by Mrs. Gray	0
Mr. Lawford, nominated by Mrs. B. Jackson	0
Mr. Maloney nominated by Mrs. Hawkins	0

Won by a head. This was a most amusing event. Several of the horses reached home with their saddles unoccupied, their riders following with their dummies.

**HANDICAP FROM TWO MILE POST ONCE ROUND AND IN**; for China ponies; entrance, \$3. 1st prize, a cup presented from the Gymkhana Fund; 2nd, \$25.

Mr. G. H. Potts' Tocsin, 11st 10lb	(Mr. Cox)	1
Mr. Bell-Irving's Digby Grand, 11st 1lb	(Mr. Master)	2
Mr. P. A. Cox's Chaffinch, 10st 13lb		

Mr. B. M. Gray's Oliver, 11st 7lb

Mr. George's Mulatto, 11st 1lb

Won by a length.

## CRICKET.

### THE CLUB V. THE NAVY.

Teams representing the Cricket Club and the Navy met on the ground in Queen's Road on Saturday. A. R. Lowe, who was one of the first couple who represented the Club at the wickets, was the head scorer, being not out for 35, made up of one 4, five 2's, and twenty-one singles. The Club were dismissed for 126, but the Navy had even worse luck, being all out for 89, after which the Club commenced a second innings. Score:—

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
G. A. Woodcock, c Crozier,		b Elliott	4 not out
b Elliott	4	A. R. Lowe, not out	35
A. R. Lowe, not out	35	J. F. Noble, l.b.w., Marriot	11
J. F. Noble, l.b.w., Marriot	11	F. Lammert, b Wilson	0
F. Lammert, b Wilson	0	A. Anderson, c Halahan,	
A. Anderson, c Halahan,		b Wilson	8
b Wilson	8	A. Sexton, c Oliphant, b	
A. Sexton, c Oliphant, b		Elliott	2 not out
Elliott	2	J. M. Atkinson, c Groves,	
J. M. Atkinson, c Groves,		b White	21
b White	21	G. Grimble, b White	19
G. Grimble, b White	19	R. J. Gerrard, b Smith	1
R. J. Gerrard, b Smith	1	F. H. Kew, b Smith	2
F. H. Kew, b Smith	2	J. Brown, c Oliphant, b	
J. Brown, c Oliphant, b		Smith	7
Smith	7	Extras	16
Extras	16	Total	126
Total	126	Total	46

### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.					
Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wides.	N.B.	Wickets.
Elliott	13	6	19	—	2
Wilson	10	2	23	—	2
Marriot	4	—	11	—	1
White	16	4	29	—	2
Crozier	3	—	13	—	—
Smith	7	2	21	—	3

### NAVY.

R. F. White, c Sexton, b J. Noble	22
E. C. Smith, b H. Lowe	15
R. Elliott, b H. Lowe	0
H. G. Wilson, b F. Lammert	1
V. Marryat, l.w., G. Grimble	21
R. M. Groves, c Atkinson, b Sexton	12
H. G. L. Oliphant, b Sexton	0
L. H. Crozier, b Sexton	0
T. O. Armstrong, not out	5
F. C. Halahan, c Sexton, c Grimble	6
Extras	7
Total	89

### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wides.	N.B.	Wickets.
J. F. Noble	15	3	24	—	1
F. Lammert	8	2	15	—	1
H. L. Lowe	9	4	15	—	2
Sexton	6	—	13	—	3
G. Grimble	4	—	9	—	2

### ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE V. QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

The return cricket match between the St. Joseph's College and Queen's College (present boys) was played at the Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon and resulted in a win for St. Joseph's by seven runs. The following are the scores:—

#### ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

J. Melendreras, b E. Remedios	4
J. Gutierrez, b E. Remedios	0
C. Remedios, b E. Remedios	3
A. Botelho, b E. Remedios	0
V. Carvalho, b E. Remedios	0
G. Remedios, c Humphreys, b Carvalho	3
R. Martinez, c Quincy, b Remedios	9
H. Costa, c and b Carvalho	0
C. Carvalho, l.b.w., b Remedios	1
M. Hopun, c Cateem, b Carvalho	10
N. Marques, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	36

#### QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

C. Silas, b Melendreras	0
C. Quincy, b Melendreras	0
E. Humphreys, b Melendreras	5
S. Hasteen, b Melendreras	5
S. E. Ismail, b Melendreras	2
S. A. Ismail, b Melendreras	2
D. Carvalho, b Gutierrez	7
J. Sequiera, b C. Remedios	0
C. Humphreys, c Marques, b Remedios	5
A. R. Samy, c Botelho, b Melendreras	1
E. Remedios, not out	1
Extras	1
Total	29

## ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB

### OPENING CRUISE.

There was a good muster of boats at the moorings on Sunday morning at 12.45, when the Vice-Commodore, Capt. Hastings, started for Stonecutters. Many of the boats were not quite ready at the advertised time, so the fleet was more or less spread all over the harbour. The wind was very variable in strength, and from the north, so it was considerably after two o'clock when the Ladybird, flying the swallow-tailed burgee, cast anchor off the Volunteer Camp. The new boat, Bonito, owned by Major Koe and Major Little, excited a good deal of interest. She was designed by Mr. Arthur Payne, of Southampton, and built by the Dock Company, and is supposed to embody all the most modern ideas, and is expected to shew the local boats the way round.

About 3.30 a race was started, Beauty at the helm. The course was round Stonecutters Island, leaving it to port. The boats competing were Active, Princess, Maid Marian, Phoebe, Erica, Sybil, Bonito, Dart, Payne, Ladybird, She, Doris, Geisha, and H.M.S. Tamar's cutter. In the first reach westward Erica went away from the fleet, with Maid Marian second. Most of the fleet got hung up under the lee of the west fort for a minute or two, but had a good breeze for the rest of the way. The finishing line was crossed by the first five boats at the following times:—

	H. M. S.
Erica, steered by Mrs. Denison	4 13 14
Sybil do Mrs. Bagnall Wyld	4 16 55
Bonito do Mrs. Koe	4 17 55
Ladybird do Miss Carrington	4 18 43
Active do Mrs. Drury	4 19 30

The Ladybird saved her time on Sybil and Bonito and got second prize. The starting and judging were carried out by Mr. Wilkinson, ably assisted by Capt. Chapman, H.K.V.

A pleasant sail back finished the proceedings, the boats arriving at their moorings just before dark.

## FOOTBALL.

The following is the record in the six-a-side competition to Saturday, the 29th October:—

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals for	Goals against	Pts.
Moberley	3	3	0	0	5	0	6
Mackay	4	3	1	0	5	1	6
Noble	4	2	2	0	5	3	4
Looker	4	2	2	0	4	6	4
Lethbridge	3	1	2	0	4	4	2
Davies	4	0	4	0	0	9	0

The following matches remain to be played:—

Mon. 31 Oct. Looker v. Moberley.

Tues. 1 Nov. Lethbridge v. Davies.

Wed. 2 „ Noble v. Mackay.

Thurs. 3 „ Lethbridge v. Moberley.

commencing each day at five o'clock. Mr. Lethbridge unfortunately sustained an injury to his knee early in the competition and his place has been filled by Mr. Morrah.

The cup and scarf pins (presented by Mr. Mackay) will be given to the winning team by Dr. Atkinson at the club mat-shed at 4.15 on Saturday, 5th November, prior to the opening match.

## THE HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Nine members took part in the spoon competition on Saturday afternoon. Following are the scores:—

	200	300	600	H'cap.	Total
Mr. D. McLeunan *	32	34	32	—	98
Mr. A. Watson *	34	33	31	—	98
Mr. G. H. Coles	32	33	31	—	96
Sergeant Bowery	34	29	29	—	92
Mr. Stackwood	30	26	23	12	91
Mr. A. Read	30	30	24	6	90
Mr. J. Marshall	31	30	28	—	89
Mr. Diggin	31	21	17	14	83
Mr. F. Beck	27	23	26	6	82

\* Winners of Spoons.

A return match with the King's Own Regiment has been arranged for next Saturday at 2.30 p.m. The team and reserves will be advertised later.

The French cruiser *Brutus* was to leave Saigon on the 25th October on her return to France.



# THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

## BEST SCORE CUP FOR OCTOBER.

There were 28 entries during the month, resulting in the Navy men being again well to the front with two good returns of 81 nett. The following are the cards sent in:—

Lt. A. J. McKenzie Grieve, R.N.	89	8	81
Major Luke, R.M.L.I.	92	11	81
Mr. A. J. McClure	94	8	86
Mr. C. H. Grace	101	9	92
Mr. E. F. Mackay	106	11	95

## THE SHANGHAI RACES.

### FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER.

The JOCKEY CUP; value, Tls. 100; second pony, Tls. 25; for China ponies that have never won a race; to be ridden by jockeys who have not had more than two winning mounts; non-winners allowed 5 lbs; winners of one race weight for inches as per scale; winners of two races, 7 lbs extra; entrance, Tls. 5. Once round.

Equinox	1
Black Deuce	2
Tomboy	3

Time, 2.43½.

The CRITERION STAKES; a sweepstakes of Tls. 10 to each with Tls. 150 added; second pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale. One mile.

The Outcast	1
Forest King	2
White Rose	3

Time, 2.09½.

The MAIDEN STAKES; value, Tls. 300; second pony, Tls. 75; third pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies that have never run at any meeting; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. Three-quarters-of-a-mile.

Hellas	1
Patlander	2
Sandstorm	3

Time, 1.33.

The MALOO PLATE; value, Tls. 150; second pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. Half-a-mile.

Klondyke	1
Titbits	2
Brevity	3

Time, 59½.

The CLUB CUP; value, Tls. 200; second pony, Tls. 50; and Tls. 25 to third pony if more than five starters; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; griffins at date of entry allowed 7 lbs; entrance, Tls. 5. Two miles.

Tyne	1
Sinbad	2
Spartan	3

Time, 4.26½.

The LOTTERY STAKES; for all China ponies; value, Tls. 200 added to a sweepstakes of Tls. 15 each; forfeit Tls. 5, if declared on or before the date of closing the entries for the Autumn meeting, when the balance Tls. 10 is to be paid, and the name and colour of the pony declared. The stakes will be divided as follows:—First pony 70 per cent., second pony 20 per cent., and third pony 10 per cent; weight for inches as per scale; winners of a race of one mile or over to carry 5 lbs. extra; griffins which have arrived in Shanghai on or after 1st August, 1898, allowed 7 lbs; non-winners and griffins purchased prior to above date allowed 4 lbs; no ponies qualified to run unless entered at Autumn meeting in an official race; one mile and a half; nominations, which are transferable, close on 1st July; nominations to be sent to the Secretary on or before the 1st day of July, together with an entrance fee of Tls. 5 for each nomination taken; dates of arrival and for purchase to be declared on entry for us at closing of the Autumn entries; closed on 1st July; 35 nominations.

Charger	1
Tea Rose	2
The Broker	3

Time, 3.24½.

The AUTUMN CUP; value, Tls. 150; second pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winner of the Criterion 5 lbs. extra; non-winning jockeys allowed 5 lbs; entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

Montebello	1
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Yenessi	2
White Rose	3

Time, 2.45.  
The WHANGPOO STAKES; value, Tls. 200; second pony Tls. 50; third pony Tls. 25; for China ponies, being *bona fide* griffins at date of entry; weight for inches as per scale; winners of a race, 5 lbs. extra; entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a half.

Amur	1
The Drummer	2
Pluto	3

Time, 3.21½.  
The FAH WAH CUP; value, Tls. 150; second pony Tls. 50; for China ponies that have never won a race; weight for inches as per scale; griffins at date of entry allowed 5 Tls. entrance, Tls. 5. One mile.

Impulse	1
Tomboy	2
Memo	3

Time, 2.10.

### SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.

The NORTHERN CUP; value, Tls. 150; second pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. Three-quarters-of-a-mile.

Ariel	1
Titbits	2
Æolus	3

Time, 1.32½.

The SHANGHAI ST. LEGER; a sweepstakes of Tls. 15 each, with Tls. 350 added; first pony to receive 75 per cent., second pony to receive 15 per cent., and third pony to receive 10 per cent.; for China ponies that have never been raced previous to 1st January, 1898; weight, 10st 7lbs; ponies over 14 hands to carry 3lbs. extra for every inch over; winners of a race, 5lbs extra; two or more races, 10lbs. extra. One mile and three-quarters.

Scotsman	1
Blush Rose	2
Yangtze	3

The PAGODA CUP; value, Tls. 200; second pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; ponies that have started at this meeting and never won a race allowed 7 lbs; winner of the Criterion Stakes 5 lbs. extra; entrance, Tls. 5. One mile.

Shannon	1
The Outcast	2
Memo	3

Time, 2.9½.

The SHANGHAI STAKES; a forced entry of Tls. 5, with Tls. 100 added; for all ponies entered at this meeting first pony to receive 70 per cent., second pony, 20 per cent., third pony 10 per cent; weight for inches as per scale; griffins at date of entry allowed 7 lbs. One mile and a half.

Blush Rose	1
Orwell	2
Invader	3

Time, 3.18.

The RACING STAKES; value, Tls. 100, added to a sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each; second pony Tls. 50; for China ponies that have never raced previous to 1st January, 1898; weight for inches as per scale; winners, 5 lbs. extra; unplaced ponies allowed 5 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

Yangtze	1
Tea Rose	2
Forest King	3

Time, 2.44½.

The SYCEE STAKES; value, Tls. 200; second pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies, being *bona fide* griffins at date of entry; weight for inches as per scale; winners of a race 7 lbs. extra; entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

The Drummer	1
The Blotter	2
Pluto	3

Time, 2.46½.

The LLAMA MIAU STAKES; value, Tls. 200; second pony, Tls. 50; for all China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; ponies that have started at this meeting and not won a race allowed 7 lbs; entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and three-quarters.

Sinbad	1
Sammie	2
Tyne	3

Time, 3.50½.

The SIDDAWAY CUP; value, Tls. 200; second pony, Tls. 50; for all China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; unplaced ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs; entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

Amazon	1
The Broker	2
Meneji	3

Time, 2.42½.

### THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

The FLYAWAY PLATE; value, Tls. 150; second pony Tls. 50; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. Seven furlongs.

Titbits	1
Forest King	2
Blanbart	3

Time, 1.49½.

The MASONIC CLUB CHALLENGE CUP; value, Tls. 350; presented by the members of the Masonic Club; for China ponies, being *bona fide* griffins at date of entry. To be won at two consecutive meetings or three times in all by ponies the *bona fide* property of the same owner or owners; entrance, Tls. 10; 70 per cent. to the first pony, 20 per cent. to the second pony, and 10 per cent. to the third pony until the Cup is finally won, when the second pony will receive 75 per cent. and the third pony 25 per cent. of the entrance fees; weight for inches as per scale. One mile and a quarter.

Masonic	1
Pluto	2
Amur	3

Time, 2.45½.

The COSMOPOLITAN CUP; value, Tls. 150; second pony Tls. 50; for all China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winners at this meeting, 5 lbs. extra; unplaced ponies allowed 5 lbs; entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and three quarters.

Sammie	1
Tyne	2
Queensberry	3

Time, 3.55.

The GRAND STAND STAKES; value, Tls. 150; second pony Tls. 50; third pony Tls. 25; for China ponies, being *bona fide* griffins at date of entry; weight for inches as per scale; winners of one race, 5 lbs. extra; two or more races, 7 lbs; entrance, Tls. 5. One mile.

Desperation	1
Sandstorm	2
Brevity	3

Time, 2.10½.

The PARI-MUTUEL CUP; value, Tls. 100, added to a sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each; first pony to receive 60 per cent.; second pony 20 per cent.; third pony 10 per cent.; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; griffins at date of entry allowed 7 lbs; non-starters at this meeting, 7lbs extra. One mile and a half.

Orwell	1
Tea Rose	2
Meneji	3

Time, 3.18.

The MANCHU STAKES; value, Tls. 150; second pony Tls. 50; third pony Tls. 25; for China ponies *bona fide* griffins at date of entry, that have run and not won a race; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

The Blotter	1
Thistle	2
Dot	3

Time, 2.45½.

The CONSOLATION CUP; value, Tls. 150; second pony Tls. 50; third pony Tls. 25; for ponies that have run at this meeting and not won a race, and have been entered otherwise than in Shanghai Stakes; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. Once round.

Glenmore	1
Roitelet	2
Blitz	3

Time, 2.41½.

The CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES; value, Tls. 350; second pony Tls. 100, third pony Tls. 50; a forced entry for and open only to winners at this meeting; weight for inches as per scale; each pony entered to pay five per cent. of the value of the stakes and prizes won. One mile and a quarter.



Scotsman ..... 1  
 Roitelet ..... 2  
 Blitz ..... 3  
 Time, 2.41½.

## TO BE RUN ON THE OFF DAY.

The GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE; value, Tls. 150; second pony Tls. 50; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; non-winners of this race at any previous meeting allowed 7 lbs; entrance, Tls. 5. Twice round a course selected by the stewards.

## CORRESPONDENCE

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

## THE DISTURBANCE AT CANTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—The heading of your paragraph in today's paper, "Riot at Canton: An attack on Shameen averted," is really too sensational, but it is only because it is likely to cause unnecessary alarm to people who have friends here that I object to it.

It was only a street row, and no attack on Shameen was ever intended. The mob was never more than 200 strong, if as many, and a little common sense at the beginning would have prevented the disturbance. The French police ordered the boat out of the creek; the boatman either couldn't or wouldn't go out. The police then hove bricks at him; he and his friends hove them back. As soon as the mandarin and about 20 of his brave boys armed with bell-mouthed blunderbusses appeared on the scene this riotous blood-thirsty mob burning to loot Shameen melted like snow.

Trusting that you will allow my view of this alarming "Riot" to appear in your paper,—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

F. B. SMITH.

Canton, 27th October, 1898.

## STREET ROW OR RIOT?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—I was astonished to see Mr. Smith's letter in your issue of 29th inst., trying to belittle what the French authorities did here so promptly to avert a riot. Would Mr. Smith like to pass it off as a light matter when a yelling, howling mob of idlers, rogues, and vagabonds threaten quiet foreigners with annihilation and make free use of bricks and stones, and would he persist in calling it a street row when Consuls are bit on their faces and Commandants of Volunteers on their backs? This may be Mr. Smith's view, but he, of all people, should have refrained from giving expression to it in such a carping spirit, to allay fears, as he declared. Your correspondent's view, as given in your issue of 27th inst., is more correct and unbiassed, and this I have no hesitation in saying as

AN IMPARTIAL EYE-WITNESS.

Canton, 31st October, 1898.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—In your issue of the 29th inst. you published a letter signed by Mr. F. B. Smith, saying that "the heading of your paragraph 'Riot at Canton: An attack on Shameen averted,' is really too sensational, but it is only because it is likely to cause unnecessary alarm to people who have friends here that I object to it." Having read the paragraph your correspondent referred to, and being a resident and an eye-witness to the disturbance on the night in question, I believe Mr. Smith's statement must have been gathered from unreliable sources or from hearsay. If it was only a street row and no attack on Shameen was ever intended certainly the Volunteers of the British Concession would not have been called out, nor a guard of Volunteers with fixed bayonets placed on the West bridge, besides the presence of a British gunboat just opposite the British Consulate on the following morning. If Mr. Smith's sole object in publishing his view is to ridicule the action taken by the popular and energetic British Consul in calling out the Volunteers and requesting the presence of a gunboat, &c., it is certainly bad taste on his part to publicly expose

our weakness to our neighbours, especially in this present critical time. As to his view and opinion with regard to what constitutes a riot, let me for his edification refer him to Geo. I. Stat. 2 chap. 5 section 1, which provides "that if any persons to the number of twelve or more, being unlawfully riotously and tumultuously assembled together to the disturbance of public peace and good order," &c., it constitutes a riot.

Mr. Smith concludes by saying—"As soon as the mandarin and about twenty of his brave boys armed with bell mouthed blunderbusses appeared on the scene, this riotous bloodthirsty mob, burning to loot Shameen, melted like snow." This clearly shows that he is contradicting himself by his own statement when he says that "no attack on Shameen was intended," as he admits that if the mandarin soldiers had not been despatched to the scene of disturbance the mob would have looted Shameen; so it was "an attack on Shameen averted."

This is the view of a

VOLUNTEER.

Canton, 31st October, 1898.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me a few lines to say that I quite agree with Mr. Smith's view of the case. There was no "riot" in the ordinary acceptance of that term by "those who know." It was a mere "street row" brought about, so far as I can learn, by some of the Shameen police ordering away a boat from the creek, and themselves first throwing some stones at the boat to assist its departure, and just to show that there was no ill-feeling! I cannot, of course, vouch for the accuracy of this statement; but certain it is that if you go round knocking people on the head with brickbats you can hardly expect anything else but a disturbance. Doubtless some rowdies joined in with the boat-people in hopes of some fun; but as Mr. Smith truly remarked, the whole thing vanished as a vapour directly the officials appeared and blew their trumpets. In fact, as a man remarked to me recently, if our bold Volunteers had rushed to bed instead of to arms the whole rumpus would have exploded of itself.

As to what constitutes a riot, everything is relative in this world and even one solitary individual sometimes makes a riot when he stops out too late at night and indulges in what isn't good for him; but this, or the assemblage of a handful of "small boys" and rowdies, is a very different thing from a general rising acquiesced in by all classes of the community. That no ill-feeling of any account exists is shown by the fact that foreigners—globetrotters and others—are daily and freely entering the city without molestation. Why then so much excitement? It is bad enough when it comes in real earnest—a riot, I mean—but let us not hasten it by our own impetuosity and eagerness for the fray. Some may say "What's the use of being a Volunteer if you've no chance of distinguishing yourself?" Patience! my friends. Your day may come and you may be the first to fall like a hero. Let us hope so, if such is your desire. It was doubtless too bad of Mr. Smith to detract from the military glory of our Volunteers, who, of course, are all brave fellows and ready to sacrifice their lives for the good of the community; but really the truth must out that this affair was little more than a "tempest in a teapot" which might perhaps have been avoided by a little tact and common sense at the commencement.—I remain, &c.

ANOTHER EYE-WITNESS.

Canton, 2nd November, 1898.

## THE DEFENCE OF THE COLONY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—At a time when war has recently been, if it is not now, imminent I think the attention of the community may be called to the senseless neglect of the defence of this colony on the part of the authorities at home.

Not only do they fail to send the very necessary reinforcements required for controlling the Kowloon Heights, but they fail, also, to supply the needful machine guns to the local volunteers. Machine guns defeated the Khalifa in Egypt and machine guns would repulse an attack in force on Hongkong.

Should a war break out with one or more great

naval powers, such as France and Russia, and a force of some thousands be sent by them to seize this colony, there would probably be many vessels lying idle in the harbour. Dozens of men could be obtained from these vessels capable of handling machine guns, and, if there were a large stock of them in the colony, three or four Europeans to work these guns and a staff of Chinese coolies to carry the guns and the ammunition might be posted on every hill, making the approach of the enemy along any route subject to a deadly cross fire. They would then have to capture each gun at an enormous loss of men to themselves and a small charge of gun-cotton would have rendered the gun useless to them.

SEAMAN.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1898.

## USEFUL HINTS TO INVESTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Below is given a bird's-eye view of our three local Marine Insurance and two Fire Insurance Companies:—

	Union.	an- ton.	China H'kong Traders.	China Fire.	China Fire.
Capital per share...	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 25	\$ 50	\$ 20
Reserve per share...	130	115	37.50	127.71	50
Exchange and investment fluctuation account per share .....	88/18	nil	5.28	nil	nil
Present market value .....	22.5	130	58½	322½	90

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1898.

## A CHINESE CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

DEAR SIR,—I hear that a representative Chinese Club to be run on European principles is about to be established in this colony, the promoters being Mr. Cheong Choy, the energetic Mr. Tse Tsan Tai, and Mr. Luk King For, of Queen's College. I hope this Club will be open to all respectable Chinese of this colony, and that there will be no distinction made as regards membership. I hope, too, that the Club will be the means of bringing the educated Chinese in closer and friendlier intercourse with their numerous European friends in this colony. Wishing the Club the success that it deserves.—I remain, yours truly,

A WELLWISHER.

Hongkong, 2nd November 1898.

## A GRIEVANCE AGAINST THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—May I venture to ask you to give publication to the experiences of an outport resident in regard to the Hongkong Hotel?

I arrived in the colony on Saturday afternoon and on reaching the Hotel informed the clerk in charge that I required a room for a day or two. I was given room No. 82 and accordingly signed my name in the visitors' book. Just as I was leaving the office the counter clerk enquired how many packages of luggage I had. I replied two, when he remarked that an advance was required. I questioned his authority for such an unusual proceeding and was told that it was by order of the Directors. As a matter of fact I had no money with me and told the clerk so, informing him that as I was well known (giving the names of several leading residents) it would be all right. This did not however satisfy the clerk, who replied that I could not occupy a room in the hotel without special permission of the Secretary. Needless to say I did not go in search of the Secretary but made my way to the Windsor Hotel. I enclose my card.—Yours faithfully,

CANTON.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1898.

A Tokyo press despatch of the 24th October, translated by the *Kobe Chronicle*, states that the British Government takes a very moderate attitude regarding the political change in China, which it regards as more of an accident than a deeply laid plot against the principle of reform.



## THE DAMAGE TO THE "RISING STAR."

At the Harbour Office yesterday, before Commander Rumsey, an enquiry was held into the circumstances connected with the damage sustained by the steam launch *Rising Star*, Chan Kai master, certificate No 753, by colliding with Pedder's Wharf on the 19th October.

Francisca Sousa said—I am collector on board the *Rising Star*. I was on board at the time of the launch being damaged on Wednesday week. We were going from Kowloon to Hongkong. I was in the cabin when the boat struck against Pedder's Wharf. I came on deck and saw the stem was broken.

William McDonald, inspector of nuisances, said—On Wednesday, 19th October, at 9.30 a.m., I came over from Kowloon in the *Rising Star*. When passing the *Tai Fu* the coxswain seemed to have some friends on board and was speaking to them. He was then about 50 yards from Pedder's Wharf. I heard the bell ring then. That was the first time it had rung. I think he rang two strokes. I got up to see what the coxswain would do, as I saw the launch had a great deal of speed on. I saw that he at first intended to go alongside the east side of the wharf, but apparently because the launch had so much way on he put the helm to port and struck with the bluff of the bow on the end of the wharf. When he got clear he manoeuvred round to get alongside on the east side of the wharf and in doing this he struck the wharf again through what seemed to me bad management. The bow was much damaged.

Chan Kai said—I had to avoid a sampan. I had eased down a long time before. The boat was driven by the tide.

Certificate suspended for three months.

## THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED, AND ITS CHINESE SHARE-HOLDERS.

### THE JUDGMENT.

The Taotai of Shanghai has given judgment in the suit of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits against Wai Pow-kee, and Woo Chee-dong, wealthy Chinese merchants in respect of unpaid calls, on shares in the Bank as follows:—

This a case in which the defendants refused to pay extra calls on their shares in the above named Bank, in consequence of which I, the Taotai of Shanghai, heard the case in accordance with Treaty, at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, with Mr. Brennan, H.B.M. Consul-General, at Shanghai, on the Bench sitting as Assessor. Accordingly on the 13th day of the 7th moon of the present year (29th of August, 1898) I had assembled before me, at the above-named place, the plaintiffs and defendants to this case, with regard to the hearing of the evidence of which there were repeated sittings of the Court, the pleadings and arguments having been made by Mr. Hanson and Mr. Stokes on behalf of the plaintiff Bank and Mr. Jernigan on behalf of the defendants.

I find that the most important principle involved in this case is as to what law should be applied in giving judgment thereon, and whether the special agreement made between the plaintiffs and the defendants should be binding upon the said defendants. I now find that there is a clause in this special agreement in which it is stated that in the event of any disputes arising between the plaintiffs and defendants the said defendants declare their willingness to abide by the laws of Great Britain. In Article 2, clause 3 of the Chefoo Convention there is the statement that in trying cases involving the interests of subjects of the two nations, as the laws of the two countries differ from each other, the law governing said cases shall be those of the country to which the defendants belong, and that the officials of the two countries trying such cases shall obey the instructions contained in the said Chefoo Convention. It is therefore evident that in determining the procedure governing cases involving the subjects of the two countries the respective governments have already agreed to the manner in which such should be tried and therefore no deviation from said instructions is permissible. Moreover, we have it clearly set

forth in the treaties that British subjects in China are amenable only to the laws of Great Britain; but whatever Treaties or Conventions there may be extant none of them declare that Chinese subjects are not to be governed by the laws of their own country. All subjects of China within the boundaries of this Empire are therefore governed and subject to the laws of China. Without, therefore, going to any other question, one thing seems certain: The special agreement above named can never ("a myriad times never") be set on top of a treaty executed between the two countries, nor can it interfere with the authority which China possesses over her own subjects.

Now as the said special agreement between the parties to this suit is greatly contrary to the meaning of the treaties, it should therefore be forthwith cancelled and made null and void. As for the suit of the said plaintiffs complaining that the said defendants Woo Chee-dong and Wai Pow-kee have refused to pay extra calls on their shares I find that according to Chinese law there is none wherein a man may be forced to pay extra money on his shares against his will, hence I cannot allow the present suit and order that the case be dismissed. This is my judgment.

(Signed) TSAI,

A brevet officer of the second grade button, Superintendent of the Kiangnan Customs, and Intendant of the Military Circuit of the Soo-Sung-and-T'ai prefectures.

The 24th year of the reign of Kuang Hsu 9th moon, 10th day (24th October, 1898.)—*N. C. Daily News*.

## A REPLY TO KANG YU-WEI.

The following statement has been published by Liang Ting-fen, a Cantonese censor, who was cashiered sometime ago, traversing, the appeal of Kang Yu-wei:—

The treasonable letter of Kang Yu-wei has been read and found to be unreasonable in the extreme. All officials and people of the Chinese Empire would on reading feel their hairs to stand on end and their eyelids ready to split with anger. Loyal ministers and dutiful sons would have the same opinion regarding such mad and wild talk, and nothing need be said or written about it. But it is feared that Kang's treacherous design may not be fully known to the world, hence his views are hereby specially traversed for the information of all.

When the Emperor Tung Chih began to reign, the Empress Dowager acted as Regent and in this capacity she was frugal and appointed able and wise ministers, talents abundant, and every abuse was corrected. She was thus able to crush the great Taiping rebellion, preserve Peking, and restore peace to the Empire. In the winter of the 13th year of Tung Chih, the Emperor died from small-pox, which fact was proclaimed throughout the Empire. The Empress of Tung Chih was wise and righteous and much beloved by the Empress-Dowager. Grieved with the death of Tung Chih she refused food in her great sorrow.

The Empress-Dowager out of sympathy again and again sent eunuchs to her with food, which she declined in tears. In a short time she died. It is now over 20 years and the Empress Dowager still cannot think of the Empress of Tung Chih without tears.

When the Emperor Tung Chih died without issue the minds of the people were much excited and officials all secretly discussed the matter. It was then proposed to adopt an heir, but all the princes of the near branches of the Imperial family were incompetent except the present Emperor Kwang Hsu, who surpassed all, for he was affectionate, endowed with filial piety, and possessed rare virtues. His Majesty had won the Empress Dowager's affection when a child, so she herself decided to adopt him as a progeny to Hsien Fung, until he had a son to succeed Tung Chih.

The mandate announcing this met with universal satisfaction and the pleasure of the people. The adoption of the Emperor Kwang Hsu by the Empress Dowager was therefore prompted by the Empress Dowager's desire to choose a desirable person, and there is no motive like that represented by the treacherous and criminal Kang Yu-wei. The Emperor, having been favoured with the great affection

of the Empress Dowager and having undertaken the weighty responsibility of Emperor Tung Chih, cannot have done what Tan Tzu-tung declared, and all the Chinese people and officials are aware of this.

In the beginning of the reign of Kwang Hsu the Emperor was in his childhood and the ministers then requested the Empress Dowager to act as Regent, as she did in the reign of Tung Chih. The Empress Dowager being grieved at heart and anxious for the welfare of the Empire consented to do so. The Empress (Tzu An) was right-minded and firm and was on the best of terms with the Empress Dowager. In the Inner Palaces these royalties address each other as sisters and state affairs are decided after joint consultation. In the 7th year Tzu Ann was called to Heaven to the sorrow of the people. Afterwards the Empress-Dowager was alone directing state affairs and reflecting on years gone by, when there was one to share all difficulties with the same concern. She grieved over her loss; consequently after the marriage of the Emperor she retired from power, although the Emperor besought her weeping and the ministers kneeling asking her to remain in the Government.

Censor Tu Jen-shan was an upright man and the best of Censors. He requested that even in case the Empress should retire all memorials should be addressed jointly to the Emperor and Empress-Dowager. This was not permitted and Censor Tu was cashiered never to be appointed again. The Empress-Dowager well knew the good conduct of the Censor. The reason she did not listen to his advice and further punished him was that she desired to manifest to the people that she no longer cared to take the reins of Government in hand.

In a letter submitted in the 11th moon of the 14th year by Kang Yu-wei he praised both the Emperor and Empress-Dowager in figurative language on the good government and good understanding with the people and the due observance of the established usages of the Ancestors. He lauded the Empress-Dowager for her readiness to employ talented men and to adopt improvements, for her solicitude for the Empire, and for her energy in crushing great revolts and preserving its integrity.

Taking advantage of his having been recommended by Wong Tung-ho at a time when the Emperor was already treading the path of progress, and under the pretence of urging reforms, Kang concocted his running plan of ruining the Empress-Dowager, relying on Chang Yin-huan's help for its success. He also conspired with the eunuchs for the same end, and after committing this crime he escaped abroad and joined the rebel Sun Yet-san.

## THE EMPEROR'S FATE STILL IN DOUBT.

Shanghai, 27th October.

Yesterday's *Echo de Chine* states that it has received a very important letter, dated the 22nd inst., from Peking, giving the details of the visit of Dr. Dethève and M. Vissière to the Emperor. We translate this letter as follows:—

"It is extremely difficult to get precise information on the subject of the interview on the 18th between M. Vissière and Dr. Dethève on the one part and their Majesties the Empress-Dowager and the Emperor on the other.

"The reserve maintained by the visitors, especially on the professional side, is easily understood.

"The doctor and M. Vissière were received on the side of the lakes or gardens in a small hall at the two extremities of which they found the Empress-Dowager and the Emperor, both seated in large Chinese arm-chairs.

"The Empress had in front of her a table with a yellow cloth. She had the ordinary head-dress with some precious stones and pendants of coral, and wore an embroidered plum-coloured robe.

"The Emperor had in front of him a yellow foot-stool and wore the usual audience costume and winter hat with a knob of plaited silk.

"After having saluted the Empress, the visitors, accompanied by Prince Ching, approached the Emperor, and Dr. Dethève proceeded to a complete examination of his Majesty.

"It is impossible for us to give the details of



the examination and the results. All that we can say is that the health of his Majesty presents no immediate danger, and that he suffers chiefly from anæmia.

"During the whole length of the visit, the Empress followed with great attention the doctor's examination and seemed re-assured by his conclusions.

"Dr. Dethève and M. Vissière then retired and after having partaken of a collation offered by their Majesties, they returned to the Legation."

This letter is interesting as far as it goes, but it really tells us nothing we did not know before. The close watch which the Empress-Dowager kept on Dr. Dethève's movements is quite intelligible, but after all it is impossible to be certain that it was the Emperor whom Dr. Dethève saw. If there are one or more doubles of the Emperor in the palace, they would naturally be sufficiently like him even to deceive M. de Vissière, who has only seen him previously at a distance seated cross-legged on a dais in all the immovability that Chinese etiquette demands.—N. C. Daily News.

#### ATTACKS ON FOREIGNERS AT PEKING.

Peking, 24th October.

Yesterday afternoon soldiers attacked the English engineers at Lukouchiao, the Peking terminus of the railway, injuring two of them and killing one Chinese coolie.

Work is suspended on the Lu-Han railway and the engineers have been ordered to come in.

The house at Changsentien of Mr. E. G. Dunstan of the Imperial Railways has been looted. The wires have been cut, and at Pao-tingfu there are eight foreign engineers to hear from.

Tientsin, 26th October.

A large number of braves belonging to General Tung Fu-hsiang's Kansu regiment attacked a party of Foreign employes belonging to the Lu-Han Railway Survey at a place on the Lukouchiao-Pao-ting Railway line. It is not known how many English engineers were injured, but a native secretary of the Railway Company and two workmen were killed.—N. C. Daily News.

#### PLOTS AND COUNTER-PLOTS.

Peking, 26th October, via

Tientsin, 27th October.

A story told this morning by a high Palace official is to the effect that on the night of the 23rd instant there was an attempt to place the son of Prince Ching on the Throne, with the connivance, of course, of the Empress Dowager. But the plot was not put into immediate execution owing to the strenuous opposition of two Imperial Clansmen, members of the Tsungli Yamen, who declared that so long as matters were as they stood the Foreign Powers could be persuaded not to interfere with the Empress Dowager's "Regency," but that it would be most dangerous if some one else were to be placed on the Throne in place of Kwang Hsü, to whom the Foreign Ministers were all accredited. It is, however, suspected that the two Imperial Clansmen who interfered with this plot have some other project against the Emperor in mind, which they also wish to put into execution. The Empress Dowager, however, had to give way to these Imperial Clansmen's remonstrances owing to their "superior knowledge of Foreign Affairs," by virtue of their being Ministers of the Tsungli Yamen.—N. C. Daily News.

#### DESTROYING THE TELEGRAPH LINES.

Peking, 27th October.

All the insulators on the telegraph poles in the vicinity of Lukou Bridge for a long distance have been smashed by soldiers belonging to General Tung Fu-hsiang's Kansu corps, and when the Metropolitan Telegraph Office sent workmen to repair the damage and restore the line they were savagely attacked by the soldiers and prevented from doing the work. In answer therefore to the petition of the Telegraph authorities the Ministers of the Tsungli Yamen have instructed General Tung Fu-hsiang to ar-

rest the leaders of the riotous soldiers and punish them with the utmost severity.—N. C. Daily News.

#### THE MOBBING OF JAPANESE IN PEKING.

The Peking correspondent of the *Osaka Mainichi* gives some particulars of the recent assault on Japanese by a Chinese mob in Peking. He says:—Shortly after 3 p.m. on the 30th ult., Messrs. Tayama Ryosuke and Hirayama Shu, who are residing with Captain Takigawa, a naval attaché of the Japanese Legation, while on their return from Tientsin, hired a carriage at the railway station just outside the wall of Peking and proceeded into the city. The day being a festival, the streets were thronged. On seeing the carriage of the Japanese, which appears to have been blocked for a moment, some one in the crowd threw a small stone into it, which was followed by a volley of abuse from the crowd. Then stones, tiles, and earth were thrown, and the mob approached the carriage and attempted to pull its occupants out into the street. As Messrs. Tayama and Hirayama had very important documents in their luggage, they refrained from standing up and fighting in self-defence, lest the documents should fall into the hands of their assailants. Fortunately the driver whipped up his horses and with some difficulty escaped from the mob. Mr. Tayama received wounds on the face and right arm, and Mr. Hirayama was struck with a half-brick just below the knee. Both men were covered with mud. They went to the yamen to appeal for protection, but could get no satisfaction. Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires*, who had been down to Tientsin to say farewell to Marquis Ito, had returned in the same train as Messrs. Toyama and Hirayama, but he started a little before them and arrived safely at the Legation without being molested.—Kobe Chronicle

#### ANOTHER RESULT OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER'S DECREES.

Despatches to hand from Soochow state that there has been, and still is, quite a panic amongst the gentry and *literati* of that city owing to the Empress-Dowager's decree proscribing the *Pao Kuo Hui*, or Patriotic Association, and ordering the confiscation of the property of all banded associations together with the arrest and trial of the leaders and members on the charge of high treason. In the early portion of the current year great enthusiasm pervaded all ranks of society in Soochow for the study of Western learning, encouraged by the Emperor's reform decrees, the younger gentry and *literati* being especially earnest and energetic in their desire to educate themselves so as to keep up with the practical requirements of the times. To this end and for the sake of convenience of locality, economy, etc., large numbers of zealous students of all classes banded themselves into associations or clubs for the study of Western learning, engaging of teachers, the purchase of scientific books and instruments, etc., choosing for their clubs such names as "The Soochow Association for Study," "The New Learning Association," "The Aid to Study Association," "The Association for Keeping-up with the Times," etc., etc. Everything went on smoothly and great results were anticipated when the fatal 22nd of September arrived, creating confusion and chaos throughout the Empire. Still, as these associations were merely founded for economy in attaining education it was not suspected for a moment that the members of them would place themselves also under the ban, but telegrams from friends at Peking began to arrive warning all to close their clubs, etc., so that when the obnoxious decree arrived there were none to close, but still the names of the members are known to everybody and the order for arresting them has naturally caused a general panic while the more prominent have either carried off their families along with them to seclusion or gone alone into voluntary exile. The vultures and kites of the *yamens*, however, have been recently roaming about eagerly seeking for prey, anticipating rich harvests, in consequence of which even transient members of these educational clubs have had to make

themselves temporarily scarce from their usual haunts.

Members of the Patriotic Association who went up to Peking for their M.A. and Doctor degrees and joined the association while in the North, and instituted a branch association in Soochow, have left the city long ago and their homes are now deserted, their caretakers even having fled for fear of being arrested and tortured by the mandarins to compel them to state the whereabouts of their masters.—N. C. Daily News.

#### THE KOREAN COFFEE POT CONSPIRACY.

Kim Hongniuk, the principal author of the Korean coffee pot conspiracy, Kong Hongaik to whom was entrusted the execution of the plot, and Kim Jong-wha who put the poison in the coffee, were hanged on the 10th October at Seoul. Sin Kuisun, the Minister of Law, had the bodies exposed in the public square where they were horribly mutilated by an infuriated mob. A passer-by who suggested that it was unnecessary to maltreat a corpse was badly handled by the crowd, who suspected him to be an accomplice in the plot, but his injuries did not prove fatal.

The barbarity of Sin in giving up the bodies to the savage crowd is as shocking as it is illegal, says the *Independent*. On the 11th October, the Emperor, by a special decree, dismissed Sin, the Minister of Law, and Yi Inwoo, the Vice-Minister of Law, in disgrace for having allowed the mob to mangle the bodies of the criminals.

The wife of Kim Hongniuk was sentenced to be exiled for the term of three years. The reason for this decision was that though she denied all knowledge of the plot it is impossible that she was altogether ignorant of a scheme of which her husband was the author.

Sin Kuisun was the Minister of Law, who sent in a memorial to the Emperor begging him to reintroduce the law of decapitation holding that "to simply hang a traitor is not sufficient to vent the anger of men and gods and to terrify the hearts of rebels."

On the 16th October the Russian Minister at Seoul asked for an explanation from the Korean Government of the reason for hastening the execution of Kim Hongniuk, against the Regulations relating to public trials.

The French Minister has also addressed a note to the Korean Government remonstrating against the body of Kim Hongniuk having been allowed to be subjected to atrocious treatment by the people.

#### THE YANGTZE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

The Yangtze Corporation, Limited, has been registered by Dale and Co., 75, Cornhill, with a capital of £300,100 in 300,000 £1 ordinary shares and 2,000 1s. deferred shares. Object, to acquire certain mines, concessions, grants, decrees, and contracts in Asia, and to develop, deal with, and turn to account the same in such manner as the company shall see fit. The first directors—of whom there shall be not less than there nor more than six—are to be elected by the signatories. Qualification, £150. Remuneration, a percentage of the profits, divisible.

#### FIRE AT CANTON.

The fire that occurred at Tsammuklan, Canton, on the night of the 26th October, of which mention was made in the letter of our Canton correspondent, broke out in a mat-shed used for fantan gambling. A fight took place amongst the gamblers, in the course of which a kerosine lamp was upset, and the mat-shed was in flames directly. There was a strong wind blowing at the time and the fire spread rapidly, about two hundred houses being destroyed before it was got under. While the conflagration was in progress a number of armed attacks were committed by criminals on houses in the neighbourhood, and several shopmen were wounded.

We understand that "Macomer" has been purchased by the Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Limited. This gives the Company all the houses to the east of the Peak Road above the L.R.C.



## HONGKONG.

There were 1,350 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 133 were Europeans. The enthronement of the Bishop of Victoria will take place in St. John's Cathedral Church on Saturday afternoon, 12th November.

The return of cases of communicable diseases reported last week shows that there were two cases of enteric fever, one in the city and one on H.M.S. *Powerful*.

At the Magistracy on 1st Nov. Hu Wah, a clerk employed in the Botanical and Afforestation Department, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for embezzling \$40.

Thursday being the birthday of the Emperor of Japan the Japanese vessels in harbour were decorated and flags were also displayed at the Yokohama Specie Bank and the various Japanese stores.

A telegram in the Canadian papers states that the *Terrible* is coming out to China and that both she and the *Powerful* are to be retained on this station. We think there is some mistake here.

At the Magistracy on 2nd Nov., before Commander Hastings, a cook named Lo Un was fined \$50, or two months, for having in his possession on board the *Powan* 100 rounds of ammunition without a permit.

The Volunteer camp was struck on Monday morning. The week's training has been most profitable to the Corps, and the increased efficiency of the men of both units was apparent at the target practice on Saturday, when some excellent shooting was made.

The shooting in the annual inter-colonial rifle match between Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai takes place next week—on the Tuesday in Hongkong weather permitting, and on the following day in Singapore and also, we understand, in Shanghai.

A short time ago Mr. Kelly's house on Upper Richmond Road was robbed, and shortly afterwards the next house, "Tarawera," suffered the same fate. The latest victim is Mr. H. Humphreys, who has been robbed of a silver fruitstand and salt cellar in broad daylight.

At the Magistracy on Thursday a Chinaman was fined \$10, or three months, for being in possession of a revolver and 150 rounds of ammunition on the *Fatshan* without a license or permit, the same being concealed in a girdle round his waist. He said they were given to him by a man who was now in the country.

Chan King, contractor, Queen's Road West, was fined \$50 for neglecting to erect a safe hoarding to a building in course of erection in Queen's Road Central, thereby causing a danger to the public. A Chinese constable said he saw a brick fall from the top of the building into the road, and others had evidently fallen before.

The Secretary of the Punjom Mining Co., Limited, advises us that he has received the following telegram giving the result of the October 'clean up':—"The mill ran 29 days crushing 3,200 tons yielding 233 ozs. of melted gold. The cyanide plant worked 30 days producing bullion of an estimated value of £105 sterling. The mines are valuable, prospects requiring development."

A Chinaman arrested on Saturday under the Extradition Ordinance was brought before Commander Hastings yesterday. It was stated that the man is wanted for burglary and extorting money in the Sun On district. Mr. Gedge, who appeared for the defence, urged that his client was a Hawaiian subject and had his naturalisation papers. The case was adjourned until next Monday to enable the Chinese authorities to prove a *prima facie* case.

The amount taken at the Baxter Mission sale of work on Tuesday was \$1,592. The stallholders were:—Refreshment Stall, Mrs. Jackson, Misses Jackson, and Mrs. Hawkins; Mrs. Holland, Mrs. Hume, and Mrs. Jeffreys; Mrs. Gray and Mrs. Drury; Lady Carrington, Miss Carrington, and Mrs. Ormsby; Mrs. Master, Miss Hazeland, and Miss Hamper; Mrs. Playfair, Mrs. Rumsey, and Mrs. Langhorne; Mrs. Thomson, Miss Anderson, and Miss Bain; Mrs. Rowlandson, Mrs. Houghton, and Mrs. Gawno; Mrs. Heemskerk, Miss Heidelberg, and Miss Hermann; Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Seth, and Miss Wallace; Mrs. Bell-Irving, Mrs. Duffin, and Mrs. Bagnall-Wilde; Mrs. Tomes, Mrs. Saunders, and Mrs. Buttanshaw.

The total loss sustained by the insurance companies in the Shanghai fire of the 24th October was, the *N. C. Daily News* says, Tls. 39,500, Tls. 24,500 of which was on buildings and the remainder on contents. The following companies were interested to the amounts named: Royal, Tls. 13,000; Hongkong, and China, Tls. 7,000 each; Manchester, Tls. 2,800; Queen, Tls. 600; South British, Tls. 2,500; Commercial, Tls. 600; Union of London, Tls. 3,000; and Law Union and Crown, Tls. 3,000.

The *American* is the title of a new daily paper published at Manila. Its chief purpose is to supply a service of cablegrams, for which purpose a subscription has been organised amongst the United States naval and military forces; the cost of publication has been arranged for a fixed sum and anything realised above that by the sale of the paper is to go towards improving the cablegram service. Local news is also given and the paper is a highly creditable production worthy of its name.

It appears that the *City of Peking* met with an accident soon after leaving San Francisco. The *S. F. Chronicle* of the 2nd October says:—"The steamer *City of Peking* sailed yesterday afternoon for Honolulu and the Orient with a large number of passengers and a heavy cargo. When off Lime Point something went wrong with her machinery and she was obliged to anchor. Later in the evening she was towed back to her wharf by a tug." The *City of Peking* left again on the 4th and is now on her way down from Yokohama.

Two ricksha coolies were brought before Commander Hastings on Thursday for demanding more than their legal fares for the hire of their vehicles. In one case a Chinese constable said he engaged defendant's ricksha at No. 2 Police Station. Defendant took him to the Clock Tower. The constable, who was in uniform, dismounted, and tendered six cents, a cent more than the legal fare. Defendant, however, demanded 10 cents and took hold of the constable's jacket. A fine of \$7, or 28 days, was imposed. The defendant in the other case was fined \$9, or 28 days.

At the Magistracy on 2nd Nov. an Indian constable named Mola Bux was charged with stealing five oranges, valued at 10 cents, the property of a hawker named Yung Mui. Sergeant Scott was going up Morrison Street on Saturday night when he saw P.C. 695 (defendant) standing in the side channel at the corner of Morrison Street and Bonham Strand. Defendant was bending down with his right hand over a basket which formed part of a hawker's stock in trade. The basket contained oranges. Witness subsequently saw that defendant had four oranges in his hand and that he had dropped one. The hawker and another man were asleep on a board on the top of the baskets. He awakened them, and took the owner and defendant to the Police Station. Mr. Slade, who appeared for the defence, suggested that defendant picked up the oranges from the ground and then looked to see if the basket had a hole in it through which they might have dropped. Defendant was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

The talented dramatic company connected with H. M. S. *Powerful* appeared before a large audience at Kowloon Dock on Saturday evening, when they gave a performance of an amusing little piece entitled "Checkmate." Their efforts were thoroughly appreciated. The entertainment was rendered all the more enjoyable by a little variety business in which the two Macs shone. The characters in the comedy, which is in two acts, were taken as follows:—Sir Everton Toffee, S. Sadler; Sam Winkle (his Groom), W. Sims; Henry (Waiter "Plantagenet Hotel"), R. Atlee; Parsley (a Gardener), W. Ross; Strap (a Stableman), J. Compton; Cheeks and Boots (Pages), W. Dawson and W. Whiting; Bottles, J. Walters; Miss Charlotte Russe, A. Saunders; Martha Bunn (her Maid), W. Haynes; Mary Ann, J. Ingersoll; Jane, W. Denney; Susan, J. Burham; Gardeners, Messrs. Bowes and Crystal. Lieut. Streathfield was manager, Mr. Sims stage manager, Mr. Rea accompanist, Mr. Schofield band-master, and Mr. Lintern secretary. Mr. C. Crispin was responsible for the general arrangements. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the dramatic company for their services.

Amongst the passengers who arrived by the P. & O. steamer *Bengal* was Captain the Hon. Stanley Colville, C.B., who has been appointed to the command of the battleship *Barfleur*, flagship of Rear Admiral Fitzgerald.

Mr. Rounsevelle Wildman, United States Consul-General, has been instructed by his home Government to place the flag of the United States Consulate at half-mast for a period of ten days, as a tribute of respect to the memory of Thomas F. Bayard, a distinguished citizen of the United States, who has served his country as Senator, Secretary of State, and Ambassador to Great Britain.

No. 2 of the *Camp Gazette* was issued on Saturday, and is as bright and sparkling as the first. Special mention must be made of a cartoon on the Kowloon question, which does credit to the designer. Britannia, nursing the Kowloon Hinterland Baby, asks:—"Oh! nurse; do you really think the child can live?" To which Nurse Lockhart replies:—"Well, Ma'am, he's got a nasty tumour in the middle of his forehead, but if we speak properly to Dr. Chamberlain no doubt he will either cut it out or absorb it."

At the Magistracy on Saturday the head ricksha coolie at Kowloon charged another man with having set upon him when on his way from Tsimsatsui to Yaumati and stolen \$1.50 from him. On sifting the evidence, however, Commander Hastings discovered that the story was a fabrication. The men had quarrelled over a woman and the ricksha coolie in revenge had brought a false charge against the other man. The latter was accordingly discharged, whilst the coolie was fined \$50 and a witness whom he brought \$10.

At the Magistracy on Saturday eight men were charged with keeping a common gambling house at 81, Praya Central. An informer purchased tickets of the Tai Yik lottery and the Santa Casa Misericordia from the shop, and at half-past four o'clock Chief Detective Inspector Hanson, Inspector Moffat, P.C. O'Sullivan, and about a dozen Chinese policemen raided the shop and took possession of the books and money. Eight persons were also arrested. A great number of lottery tickets were found, and the amount of money seized was evidence of an extensive business. The money includes five hundred sovereigns and eighty-eight gold dollars. The case was adjourned until Friday.

A singular and painful revolver accident occurred at Bangkok on Saturday, 15th October. Mr. E. C. Nazer, of the Siamese Customs, was in the habit of going into the country over the week end and usually took his revolver with him. On the day named he was making preparations for his departure and had his revolver in his pocket. He was running upstairs when by some means, possibly by knocking against something, the revolver went off, the bullet passing through the left thigh and completely severing the large artery. There was no one at hand who knew what to do in such circumstances and before assistance arrived the unfortunate man bled to death. Mr. Nazer had been resident in Bangkok for twelve years and his sad death was universally regretted.

Sze Fui Yan and Li Lau, market coolies to the P. and O. Mess at the Peak, appeared before Commander Hastings on 1st Nov. with their heads bandaged. They charged a chair coolie named Ng Sing and others not in custody with assaulting them on the head and body with carrying poles. Sze Fui Yan said that on Monday afternoon he was on the Peak Terminus when a boy employed by Jardine, Matheson, and Co. quarrelled with him and excited defendant and five others to beat him. Defendant hit him on the head with a carrying pole. Thomas Bailey, corporal in charge of the Sanatorium, said he saw six men fighting and he ran towards them. Three made off, but the others were stretched out on the road bleeding. The previous witness was one. He bound up his head and took them all in charge. When he came up to them defendant tried to sneak away, but suspecting him he caught hold of him and found he had been shamming, as he had sustained no hurt beyond a slight bruise. The other men were cut about the head. Li Lau said defendant first assaulted him in the car, and when they had got out defendant struck him with a carrying pole. Defendant was sentenced to 42 days' hard labour.



At the Magistracy on 28th October Alexander King, a gunner on the *Grafton*, was charged with being drunk and disorderly. P. C. Woolley said he was on duty in Queen's Road Central on Thursday night when he saw defendant, who was drunk, pushing and annoying passengers. He refused to desist when told and when arrested resisted violently. P. C. Scott corroborated. Defendant was fined \$10.

At a court martial held on the *Immortalite* on 1st Nov., Assistant Paymaster Willier, of the *Immortalite*, was ordered to lose three years' seniority and be dismissed the ship for borrowing money—£30—from a chief writer on the same vessel. Captain Hon. H. Lambton, of the *Powerful*, was president, and Captain Fisher, of the *Grafton*, and Captain Hon. S. C. J. Colville, of the *Bursleur*, constituted the court.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

We (*N. C. Daily News*) learn from private advices from Port Arthur that excessive mortality prevails among the Russian troops there, which is said to be due to the badness of the water.

A Kobe telegram of the 26th October to the *N. C. Daily News* states that *Kinshiu Maru* and *Miyagawa Maru* were in collision near Tadotsu the previous night. The latter sank, with the loss of sixty lives; the bows of the former were badly damaged.

Commenting on the Hon. T. Sercombe Smith's treatment of the deputation that came from the village of Kam Tin Hu to apologise for the obstruction and insult offered to the Kowloon Commissioners, the *Times* remarks that "Mr. Sercombe Smith evidently knows the right way to meet Chinese arrogance. It is to be hoped that a similar method will be firmly and consistently applied at Peking."

The *Shanghai Mercury* of the 24th October says:—The Russian Volunteer steamer *Tambou*, with a cargo of railway materials for Port Arthur, arrived at the Red Buoy last night short of coals, having passed through a typhoon East of Formosa on her way up from Singapore. Four hundred tons of coal have been sent down to her to-day, and the steamer, having been moored at Woosung in the meantime, will take them in to-night and depart to-morrow morning for her destination.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 31st October says:—H.M. ships *Iphigenia* and *Algerine* (the latter of which was to have gone to Foochow to relieve the *Linnet*) have been ordered to Weihaiwei; the *Iphigenia* leaves to-morrow and the *Algerine* as soon as she comes out of dock. H.M.S. *Phaenix* has been ordered back to Shanghai from Chinkiang. The *Victorious* and *Hermione*, which have both been over to Nagasaki, are also returning to Weihaiwei. The *Esik*, en route for Ichang, will be the only British man-of-war on the Yangtze.

### COMMERCIAL.

#### TEA.

CANTON, 27th October.—Macao Congous.—Settlements during the past month are reported at 4,800 boxes at Tls. 10½-28 per picul. During the early portion of the period under review the demand ran on Common Teas, but latterly there has been some enquiry for the better kinds of the Fourth Crop, which are of good quality. At the close the market shows an upward tendency, and prices may be quoted about Tl. 1, per picul higher. Scented Capers.—Settlements for the month amount to 25,000 boxes, making 179,000 boxes to date against 200,000 boxes up to the same time last year. Prices have ruled easier for some time past, especially for the better kinds, and we quote the market down Tl. 1 to Tls. 2 according to grade, as compared with values current a month ago. Total settlements have now reached 2½ mls, but the market is almost bare of stocks, and the quantity to arrive from the country is insignificant.

#### EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

	1898-99	1897-98
	lbs.	lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai...	9,277,051	10,503,236
Foochow .....	10,682,377	10,865,150
Amoy .....	524,811	594,759
Canton .....	3,952,153	4,919,432
	24,436,595	26,882,927

#### EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1898-99	1897-98.
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai.....	8,808,516	12,887,432
Amoy .....	7,549,648	10,729,432
Foochow .....	5,566,126	6,681,054
	21,924,290	20,248,187

#### EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA

	1898-99	1897-98
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai and Hankow...	22,676,902	19,375,665

#### EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1898-99	1897-98
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama...	21,035,716	23,351,959
Kobe .....	11,235,261	13,506,618
	32,270,977	36,858,577

#### SILK.

SHANGHAI, 29th October.—(From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Circular).—According to the latest telegrams the tone of the home Silk markets is firm. Blue Elephants are quoted in London 10/9, whilst Gold Killings have risen to Fcs. 29 in Lyons. Raw Silk.—The present rate of Exchange and the gloomy political outlook at home have combined to restrict business, and settlements are on an extremely small scale. Holders are willing to make slight concessions to meet buyers, and Gold Killings have been settled at Tls. 460, a drop of Tls. 5 from last week's quotations. Tls. 455 has been offered for this chop but we have not heard whether any business has resulted. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, October 22nd to 28th, are: 1,315 bales White, 175 bales Yellow, and 90 bales Wild Silks. Re-Ree's and Filatures.—Market very quiet. The Export of Steam Filatures to date is: 1,320 bales to the Continent, 762 bales to America, and 58 bales to England. Wild Silks.—Nothing doing. Waste Silks.—There has been more doing since our last was written than there has been for some time past; the chief transactions have been in low Wastes: the following are some of the settlements reported:—

	at Tls.
500 Shantung Long Waste B .....	21½/22
200 Cocoon Flosses I .....	15
300 Szechuen Frisonnets (whole bale) .....	20.21
300 Compo Frisonnet 60.30.10 .....	21½/22
100 Curles No. I .....	51
200 Curles No. II and III .....	35/26
200 Tussah Waste 60 p. c. No. I, 40 p. c. No. II ..	23½
Prices calculated by Maerten's Tables at 11 per cent. Exchange 2/9½; Freight Tls. 7.80 per bale.	
	Tls. Stlg.
Teatiles.—Gold Killing .....	48½ 10/11½
Taysam.—9 by 12 Moss, Green Stork 2 .....	405 9 8
	3 385 9/2½
Yellow Silk.—Mienchow .....	345 a 350 8/3½ a 8/5
" Szechong .....	215 a 217½ 5/3½ a 5/4

#### EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1898-99	1897-98
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai .....	2,744	5,304
Canton .....	5,949	6,584
Yokohama .....	7,614	13,003
	16,307	24,891

#### EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1898-99	1897-98
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai .....	31,493	29,216
Canton .....	15,515	13,032
Yokohama .....	8,777	9,288
	55,785	51,536

#### CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 4th November.—Prices are still advancing. Quotations for Formosa are \$52.50 to \$53.00. Sales, 200 piculs.

#### SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 4th November.—The market continues active and prices are again higher. Quotations are:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White...	\$7.82 to 7.85	er picul.
do. " 2, White...	7.55 to 7.60	"
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown...	5.15 to 5.20	"
do. " 2, Brown...	5.05 to 5.10	"
Swatow, No. 1, White...	7.55 to 7.60	"
do. " 1, White...	7.40 to 7.45	"
Swatow, No. 1, Brown...	4.95 to 4.97	"
do. " 2, Brown...	4.95 to 4.90	"
Foochow Sugar Candy .....	11.65 to 11.70	"
Shekloong .....	10.99 to 11.00	"

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per Amer. bk., *Adolph Odrig*, sailed on the 2nd Oct. From Hongkong for New York:—6 cases blackwoodware, 8 cases Chinaware, 78 cases earthenware, 142 packages rattan furniture, 433 bales rattanore, 2,205 cases palmleaf fans, and 18,018 rolls matting.

Per steamer *Alesia*, sailed on the 18th October. For London:—6 cases gongs, 99 casks soy, 101 boxes Chinaware, 114 cases blackwoodware, 300 bales cassia lignea, and 750 cases preserves. For London and/or Hamburg:—20 boxes essential oil. For London and/or Hamburg and/or Antwerp:—148 cases bristles. For Glasgow:—200 cases preserves. For Manchester:—100 bales waste silk. For Odessa:—75 cases preserves. For Hamburg:—1 case lacquerware, 1 case curios, 1 case sundries, 2 cases ilang ilang, 4 cases cigars, 20 boxes essential oil, 29 cases Chinaware, 185 bales canes, 200 cases bristles, and 200 casks preserves. For Antwerp:—2 cases cigars, and 8 cases private effects. For Antwerp and/or Bremen:—5 bales leaf tobacco. For Antwerp and/or Rotterdam:—32 bales leaf tobacco. For Rotterdam:—100 casks preserves. For Buenos Aires:—175 packages tea. For New York:—14 cases hats.

Per steamer *Nürnberg*, sailed on the 23rd October. For Beyrouth:—19 cases glass bangles. For Trieste:—228 cases tea. For Havre:—1 case silks, 4 cases human hair, 10 bales hides, 20 cases hats, 23 cases bambooware, 37 casks egg yolk, 62 cases Chinaware, 193 bales canes, 572 bales mats. For Havre and/or Hamburg:—2 cases feathers, 2 cases albumin, 4 bales goatskin, 15 cases bristles, 16 bales canes, 26 cases Chinaware, 124 casks egg yolk, and 825 rolls matting. For Havre and/or Marseilles and/or Hamburg:—11 cases albumin, and 15 casks egg yolk. For Havre and/or Hamburg and/or London:—15 casks egg yolk and 250 cases camphor. For Hamburg:—1 case grasscloth, 2 cases gongs, 3 cases human hair, 4 cases silks, 5 cases bambooware, 6 cases blackwoodware, 6 cases cigars, 7 cases private effects, 10 cases essential oil, 10 bales strawbraid, 10 cases teasticks, 19 cases sundries, 18 cases curios, 20 packages canes, 20 cases Chinaware, 30 bales rattan shavings, 79 bales cotton, 81 rolls matting, 100 bales galungal, 107 casks preserves, 142 cases firecrackers, and 1,550 cases tea. For Hamburg and/or London and/or Antwerp:—10 cases bristles. For Amsterdam:—75 cases preserves. For London:—5 cases albumin. For Oporto:—3 cases Chinaware. For New York:—13 cases hats, and 500 cases camphor.

Per P. & O. steamer *Parramatta*, sailed on the 29th October. For Manchester:—175 bales waste silk. For London:—1 case cigars from Manila, 55 bales raw silk, 2 cases silk piece goods, 2 cases feathers, and 80 packages tea (2,300 lbs. congou). For Gibraltar:—3 cases curios. For France:—573 bales raw silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, and 8 cases silk piece goods. For Milan:—10 bales raw silk.

#### OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 4th November.—Bengal.—Owing to the high figures realized at the Indian Government Auction, prices here have undergone a substantial advance, New Patna closing firm at \$792½, and New Benares at the same rate.

Malwa.—There has been some little request for New drug, prices for which have slightly strengthened, but Old descriptions have been out of favour and have declined in value. The following are the latest quotations:—

New .....	\$750½ with allowance	to 1 catties
Old (2½ yrs.) .....	\$780	" " to 2½ "
" (4/6 " ) .....	\$820	" " to 3½ "
" (7/8 " ) .....	\$840	with no allowance.

Persian.—Paper-wrapped opium has been in some demand, whilst Oily has been neglected. Quotations close at \$610 to \$710 for the former and at \$550 to \$610 for the latter according to quality.

To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—	
New Patna .....	1,720 chests
New Benares .....	341 "
Old Benares .....	31 "
Malwa .....	500 "
Persian .....	600 "



## COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1888.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Oct. 29	777½	—	767½	—	750	—
Oct. 30	777½	—	767½	—	750	—
Oct. 31	777½	—	770	—	750	—
Nov. 1	780	—	775	—	750	—
Nov. 2	787½	—	777½	—	750	—
Nov. 3	790	—	790	—	750	—
Nov. 4	792½	—	792½	—	750	—

## RICE.

HONGKONG, 4th November.—The firmness last reported has continued and a further advance in prices has to be reported. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary.....	\$2.25 to 2.30
„ Round, good quality.....	2.40 to 2.45
„ Long .....	2.65 to 2.70
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2 ...	2.40 to 2.45
„ Garden, „ No. 1 ...	2.75 to 2.80
„ White.....	3.45 to 3.50
„ Fine Cargo .....	3.65 to 3.70

## MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 4th November.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—Bombay Yarn.—1,650 bales No. 10 at \$66 to \$76.50, 800 bales No. 12 at \$77 to \$80.50 bales No. 16 at \$95, 800 bales No. 20 at \$80 to \$90.50. Japanese Yarn.—100 bales No. 20 at \$33 to \$37.25. Grey Shirtings.—600 pieces 8½ lbs. B Joss No. 2 at \$2.92½, 300 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Seal at \$2.87½, 300 pieces 8½ lbs. B Joss No. 2 at \$2.92½. White Shirtings.—250 pieces 600 at \$4.32½, 250 pieces Gold Goose at \$4.27½, 250 pieces 600 at \$4.32½, 200 pieces Blue Lion at \$5.85, 200 pieces Blue Lion at \$5.85, 250 pieces 600 at \$4.32½, 250 pieces Gold Dragon at \$5.20, 250 pieces 600 at \$4.32½. T. Cloths.—750 pieces 7 lbs. Red Stag at \$2.30, 1,500 pieces 7 lbs. Red Stag at \$2.30, 375 pieces 7 lbs. Mex. Red Stag at \$2.30, 300 pieces 8 lbs. Mex. V V at \$2.92½, 800 pieces 8 lbs. Mex. X X at \$2.97½, 750 pieces 7 lbs. Red Stag at \$2.30. Spanish Stripes.—60 pieces assorted B B B at \$0.64, 60 pieces assorted B B B at \$0.64. Drills.—150 pieces 14 lbs. Buffalo Chop at \$3.70. Cotton Ningpo.—20 bales at \$1.95.

METALS.—Wire Nails Iron.—900 Kegs at \$4.72½, 500 Kegs at \$5.65.

COTTON YARN.		per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....	62.00	to 95.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....	99.00	to 106.00
„ 22 to 24.....	100.00	to 108.00
„ 28 to 32.....	114.00	to 120.00
„ 38 to 42.....	122.00	to 128.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.		per piece
Grey Shirtings—6lbs.....	1.70	to 1.80
7lbs.....	1.92	to 2.00
8½ lbs.....	2.30	to 3.05
9 to 10 lbs.....	3.20	to 4.00
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.....	2.30	to 2.50
58 to 60 „.....	2.70	to 3.35
64 to 66 „.....	3.45	to 4.30
Fine „.....	4.30	to 7.00
Book-folds.....	3.70	to 5.60
Victoria Lawns—12 yards.....	0.64	to 1.20
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.....	1.52	to 1.72
7lbs. (32 „), „.....	1.85	to 2.10
6lbs. (32 „), Mexs.....	1.62	to 1.82
7lbs. (32 „), „.....	2.05	to 2.75
8 to 8½ oz., (36 in.).....	2.35	to 3.20
Drills, English—40 yds., 13½ to 14lbs.....	3.65	to 5.05

FANCY COTTONS		
Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 8lbs.....	1.50	to 4.85
Brocades—Dyed .....	3.00	to 5.00
		per yard
Damasks.....	0.12	to 0.16
Chintzes—Assorted .....	0.08	to 0.14
Velvets—Black, 22 in.....	0.20	to 0.45
Velveteens—18 in.....	0.17	to 0.18

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk		per dozen
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk	0.45	to 0.90

WOOLLENS		per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.....	0.60	to 1.40
German.....	1.15	to 1.50
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths.....	1.25	to 5.25
		per piece
Long Ells—Scarlet .....	6.30	to 8.25
Assorted .....	6.40	to 8.31
Camlets—Assorted .....	12.25	to 31.50
Eastings—30 yds., 31 inches, Assorted.....	10.00	to 20.00
Orleans—Plain .....	7.00	to 8.50
		per pair
Blankets—8 to 12lbs.....	8.50	to 14.00

METALS		per picul.
Iron—Nail Rod .....	3.70	to —
Square, Flat Round Bar ...	3.75	to —
Swedish Bar .....	5.50	to —
Small Round Rod .....	4.25	to —
Hoop ½ to 1½ in.....	5.25	to —
Wire 15/25 .....	8.50	to —
Old Wire Rope .....	1.50	to 2.50
Lead, L. B. and Hole Chop ...	8.40	to —
Australian.....	8.35	to —
Yellow M'tal—Muntz, 14/20 oz.....	32.00	to —
Vivian's, 14/20 oz.....	32.00	to —
Elliot's, 14/20 oz.....	31.50	to —
Composition Nails .....	46.00	to —
Japan Copper, Slabs.....	80.85	to —
Tiles .....	31.50	to —
Tin .....	—	to —
		per box.
Tin-Plates .....	5.90	to —
		per cwt. case
Steel ½ to ¾ .....	5.25	to —
SUNDRIES		per picul
Quicksilver .....	133.50	to —
		per box
Window Glass .....	4.55	to —
		per 10-gal. cases
Kerosene Oil .....	2.14	to —

SHANGHAI, 20th October.—(From Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co.'s Piece Goods Trade Report.)—As regards the business this week very little can be said about English goods, American having monopolised nearly the whole attention. The estimate given in our last of what had been done appears to be much below the mark, and, from the evidence forthcoming, it is pretty certain that during the past two weeks the forward settlements must be close in the neighbourhood of 10,000 bales, the bulk of which were put through during the interval. Enormous, and almost incredible as this seems, it is difficult to believe it otherwise but true. The total production of almost every cloth known here is booked for the next six months, a fact that has cost hundreds of dollars in telegrams to elicit, and proves conclusively that at least the amount of business mentioned above must have been done. The news that a steamer from New York has been wrecked this side of Suez with 2,000 packages of Domestic on board was not altogether unwelcome in some quarters, as they must be comparatively high cost goods. The Northern buyers have at last begun to realise the fact that prices are not likely to be any lower this season, and have been busy buying up what is left in stock now of American Sheetings and Drills, the demand for which in Tientsin is said to be particularly good. The Newchwang men are waiting to see the reception their last shipments meet with, and, judging from the apathy shown with English makes, the Yangtze and nearer markets are very quiet. There was a reaction in the Auction prices this week, which some of the dealers think were rushed up too suddenly, but the advance in Exchange probably had something to do with it, although private sellers are not allowing that to influence them in face of the high cost of replacing. Clearances of English goods during the week, except for Coren, have been indifferent. The Yarn market is fairly active and clearances of local Spinnings have improved considerably, but it is still difficult to make any forward progress with prices.

METALS, 31st October.—(From Messrs. Alex. Biefeld & Co.'s Circular.)—In Metals, beyond a rumoured sale of Galvanised Sheet Iron, Nos. 24, 26 and 28, at Tls. 6 to 6.4, the only business done has been at auction, as quoted below, the prices there realised being far from satisfactory to either party. Auction.—375 piculs Cart Tyres at Tls. 2.37½, 770 piculs L. Horse Shoes at Tls. 1.92½, 19 piculs Old Round Iron at Tls. 1.89; 600 piculs Iron Chain at Tls. 1.71; 430 piculs Scrap Iron at Tls. 1.82; 750 piculs Cart Tyres at Tls. 2.21; 1,110 piculs L. Horse Shoes at Tls. 95; 420 piculs Old Plates at Tls. 1.74; 160 Iron Chain at Tls. 1.95; 210 piculs Iron Chain piculs at Tls. 1.86; 160 piculs Steel Plate Cuttings at Tls. 1.76; 1,200 piculs Old Wire Rope at Tls. 0.60/1.00; 700 piculs Scrap Iron at Tls. 1.76.

## EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, 4th November.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer .....	1/11½
Bank Bills, on demand .....	1/11½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight .....	1/11½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight .....	1/11½
Credits, at 4 months' sight .....	1/11½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight .....	1/11½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand .....	2.46
Credits, at 4 months' sight .....	2.50½

ON GERMANY.—	
On demand .....	1.98½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand .....	47½
Credits, 60 days' sight .....	48½
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer .....	146
Bank, on demand .....	146½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer .....	146
Bank, on demand .....	146½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight .....	72½
Private, 30 days' sight .....	72½
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand .....	4½ % pm.
ON MANILA.—	
On demand .....	2 % pm.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand .....	1 % pm.
SOVEREIGNS Bank's Buying Rate .....	10.13
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael .....	53.50

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 4th November.—The business of the week has been somewhat impeded by the unsettled state of politics and there is but little of importance to report.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have ruled quieter with sales at 224 and 228 per cent. prem. cash and end of the month, at 228 and 227 per cent. prem. delivery 31st December, and at 231 and 230 for 31st January. The market closes weakish at 223. Nationals remain unchanged with a small business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—China Traders continue in demand at the increased rate of \$59 without bringing out sellers. Unions have been enquired for at \$215 and Cantons at \$132½ without result. Straits have changed hands at \$7.25 and more shares are obtainable at the rate. The Northern Insurances continue dull and without business at quotations.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have been negotiated at \$321 and \$322½, closing firmer at the latter rate. Chinas remain quiet with small sales at \$88.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao's have ruled exceptionally dull with only small sales at \$27½ and \$27½, closing quiet with sales at the former rate. Indo-Chinas continue neglected at the more or less nominal rate of \$60. Douglasses have improved to \$54 after sales at \$53 and \$53½, closing steady at the first rate. China Mutuals preferences and fully paid up ordinaries are enquired for at quotations, but no shares are forthcoming. China Manilas have changed hands at \$80.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have been reported at \$165 over settlements and subsequently at \$166, at which last rate market closes more or less nominal. Luzons have ruled steady with some business at \$45 and \$45½.

MINING.—Punjoms have improved their position to \$6 after small sales at \$5½ and \$5½. New Balmorals have changed hands in small lots at quotation. Olivers have improved to \$4.40 (Bs) after sales at \$3.75, \$3.85, and \$4.00. Jelebus and Raubs have found buyers in small lots at \$4.25 and \$36.25 respectively and close with buyers of the latter. Great Easterns have been dealt in to some extent at rates between \$6.40 and \$7.00, market closing firm at \$7.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue quiet with small sales at 262 per cent. prem. cash. Kowloon Wharves continue to be enquired for at \$69 without bringing out sellers. Wanchai Godowns without business.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands remain quiet with little or no business at quotation. Hotels have been in demand and without bringing out many shares have advanced to \$57. West Points have again changed hands in small lots at \$19½ and \$20, and Humphreys have been negotiated in fair lots at \$8.50 and \$8.50, buyers at the former rate ruling the market at time of closing.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkongs continue steady at \$50 but without business. The Northern rates are taken from the Shanghai circulars.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Watsons have changed hands at \$12½, Star Ferries at \$9.40 and \$9.50 (closing with buyers), Ropes at \$166, Fenwicks at \$30, and Chins Providents at \$9.50, \$9.75, and \$10.25, the last named closing with buyers.



Closing quotations are as follow:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATION.
<b>Banks.</b>		
Hongkong & Shanghai...	\$125	223 1/2 prem==
China & Japan, prf.	\$5	nominal
Do. ordinary...	\$4	\$1, buyers
Do. deferred...	\$1	\$5.5s.
Nat. Bank of China		
B. Shares .....	\$8	\$17
Founders Share...	\$8	\$17, sales
Bell's Asbestos E. A. ...	\$1	nominal
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$3
China Prov. L. & M. ...	\$10	\$10 25, buyers
China Sugar	\$100	\$166
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo.....	Tls. 100	Tls. 70, buyers
International.....	Tls. 100	Tls. 75, buyers
Laou Kung Mow ...	Tls. 100	Tls. 72 1/2
Soychee .....	Tls. 500	Tls. 450
Yahloong .....	Tls. 100	Tls. 52 1/2
Hongkong .....	\$70	\$50, sellers
Dairy Farm Co. ....	\$3	\$5
Fenwick & Co., Geo. ...	\$25	\$30, sales & sellers
Green Island Cement...	\$10	\$26 1/2, sal. & buyers
Do. New Issue.....	\$5	\$15 1/2, sal. & buyers
H. & China Bakery ...	\$50	\$33
Hongkong & C. Gas ...	\$10	\$125, buyers
Hongkong Electric ...	\$10	\$8 1/2, sales & buyers
H. H. L. Tramways ...	\$100	\$114
Hongkong Hotel .....	\$50	\$57, sales & buyers
Hongkong Ice .....	\$25	\$111, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G. ...	\$50	\$69, buyers
Hongkong Rope.....	\$50	\$167, buyers
H. & W. Dock .....	\$125	262 p. ct. prem.==
<b>Insurances—</b>		
Canton.....	\$50	\$132 1/2, buyers
China Fire .....	\$20	\$88, sales
China Traders' .....	\$25	\$59, buyers
Hongkong Fire .....	\$50	\$322 1/2, sal. & buyers
North-China .....	\$25	Tls. 180
Straits .....	\$20	\$7 1/2, sales & sellers
Union .....	\$50	\$21 1/2, sal. & buyers
Yangtze .....	\$60	\$129
<b>Land and Building—</b>		
H. Land Investment...	\$50	\$75, sales & buyers
Humphreys Estate...	\$10	\$8.50, sal. & buyers
Kowloon Land & B. ...	\$30	\$17 1/2, sal. & buyers
West Point Building	\$40	\$20, sales & sellers
Luzon Sugar .....	\$100	\$45 1/2, buyers
<b>Mining—</b>		
Charbonnages .....	Fcs. 500	\$10 1/2, sellers
Great E. & C'donian	\$5	\$7, buyers
Jebeu .....	\$5	\$4.2 1/2, sellers
New Balmoral .....	\$1	25 cts.
Do. Preference ...	\$1	45 cts., sales
Oliver's Mines, A. ...	\$5	\$3, sales
Do. B. ...	\$2 1/2	\$4.40, sellers
Punjom .....	\$5	\$6, buyers
Do. Preference...	\$1	\$1.50, buyers
Raube .....	14s. 10d.	\$36 1/2, sales
New Amoy Dock .....	\$6 1/2	\$13 1/2
<b>Steamship Coy.—</b>		
China and Manila...	\$50	\$80, buyers
China Mutual Ord...	\$10	\$9. 10s., buyers
Do. Preference ...	\$10	\$5 10s., buyers
Do. Do. ...	\$5	\$3
Douglas S. S. Co. ...	\$50	\$53 1/2
H. Canton and M. ...	\$15	\$27 1/2
Indo-China S. N. ....	\$10	\$60
Star Ferry .....	\$7 1/2	\$9.50, sal. & buyers
Tebrau Planting Co. ...	\$5	\$5, sellers
Do. ...	\$2	\$3, sellers
United Asbestos .....	\$2	\$1.40, buyers
Do. ...	\$10	\$10, nominal
Wanchai Warehouse Co.	\$37 1/2	\$41
Watson & Co., A. S. ...	\$10	\$12.50, sales

J. V. Y. VERNON, broker.

SHANGHAI, 31st October.—From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report.—Since our last Circular we are unable to report a much brisker share market. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Cash shares have changed hands locally at 214.50 per cent. premium and 216 per cent. premium. Sales have been made to Hongkong at 220 per cent. premium. Marine Insurance Shares.—China Traders' Insurance shares are wanted at \$58 and Canton Insurance shares at \$132.50. Fire Insurance.—Hongkong shares were sold to Hongkong at \$320, Chinas are offering at \$89, but \$90 is the Hongkong quotation. Both Companies have suffered in the recent large fire here. Shipping.—We are unaware of any transaction here. Sugars.—Perak Sugar Cultivation shares were placed Tls. 42.50. China Sugar Refining shares are now quoted at \$166.50-\$167 sellers. Mining.—Raub Australian Gold Mining shares changed hands at \$36.35. Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Buyers for a small lot of Boyd & Co. shares are wanted. Sales of S. C. Farnham & Co. shares took place at Tls. 160. Shanghai Dock shares were placed to a small extent at Tls. 80 and are wanted at

that price. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares have been in strong demand and a large business has been done at Tls. 117 to Tls. 120 cash and Tls. 123 for 31st December. Lands.—Shanghai Land Investment shares have been placed at Tls. 86. Industrial.—Ewo Cotton Mills were sold at Tls. 70 and Internationals at Tls. 73 to Tls. 75 and Tls. 76.50 for November. Yeh Loong changed hands yesterday at Tls. 50 and Tls. 52.50. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai Waterworks shares were placed at Tls. 300. Sales of Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares took place at Tls. 65 to Tls. 66. Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco Company.—On the morning of the 24th a sale was made at Tls. 105, but on receipt of an encouraging telegram later in the day business was done at Tls. 105. On Saturday shares were sold at Tls. 120. J. Llewellyn & Co.'s shares fetched \$6, and Hall & Holtz shares \$37-\$38. Loans.—Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Debentures were placed at Tls. 100.

50, plus the accrued interest as usual.

Quotations are:—

## BANKS.

Hongkong and Shanghai.—\$395.00.  
Bank of China and Japan, defd.—\$5.50  
Do. ordinary.—Nominal.  
National Bank of China, Ltd.—\$17.00.  
COTTON MILLS,  
Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 70.00.  
Hongkong Cotton S. W. & D. Co.—50.00.  
International Cotton Man. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 75.00.  
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Co., Ltd.—Tls. 70.00.  
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.—Tls. 450.00.

## DOCKS, WHARVES, &amp; CO.

Boyd & Co., Ltd., Founders.—Nominal.  
Boyd & Co., Limited.—Tls. 185.00.  
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Company.—\$71.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—\$447.50.  
S. C. Farnham & Co.—Tls. 160.00.  
Shanghai Engineering S. & D. Co.—Tls. 80.00.  
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.—Tls. 120.00.

## INSURANCES.

Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.—\$130.00.  
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$90.00.  
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$58.00.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$315.00.  
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.—Tls. 180.00.  
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$7.50.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$210.  
Yangtze Insurance Assocn., Ltd.—\$130.

## LANDS.

Hongkong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ltd.—\$75.  
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$81.  
Shanghai Land Invest. Co., (fully pd.)—Tls. 86.00.

## MINING.

Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.—\$6.00.  
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd., pref. shares.—\$1.60.  
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$36.35.  
Sheridan Consolidated Co.—Tls. 2.25.

## SHIPPING.

China-Mutual preference.—Tls. 70.00.  
Do. ordinary, £5 paid.—Tls. 23.00.  
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 145.00.  
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—\$50.00.  
Hongkong, Canton and Macao.—\$27.50.  
Indo-China Steam N. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 44.00.  
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 165.00.  
Shanghai Tugboat Co., Ltd.—Tls. 195.00.  
Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—T. Tls. 75.00.

## SUGAR.

China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$167.00.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$45.00.  
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.—Tls. 42.50.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

American Cigarette Co.—Tls. 65.00.  
Central Stores, Ltd.—\$10.25.  
China Flour Mills Co.—Tls. 51.00.  
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.—\$38.00.  
Llewellyn & Co., J., Limited.—\$60.00.  
Major Brothers, Limited.—Tls. 31.00.  
Shanghai Feather Cleaning Co.—Tls. 400.00.  
Shanghai Gas Co.—Tls. 210.00.  
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.—Tls. 60. 0.  
Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage, & Refrigeration Co., Ltd., Tls. 25.00.  
Shanghai Ice Company—Tls. 90.00.  
Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd.—Tls. 115.00.  
Do. New Issue.—Nominal.  
Shanghai Rice Mills Co.—Tls. 25.00.  
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co.—Tls. 66.00.  
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—Tls. 300.00.  
Watson Co., A. S., Limited.—\$12.25.

## TONNAGE.

SHANGHAI, 29th October (from Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s report).—Our homeward freight market has not undergone any change worthy of mention during the fortnight under review, and the amount of cargo going forward to both London and New York is about on a par with recent departures. No improvement seems noticeable, and business is as dull as it well can be. Rates of freight are:—London, by Con-

ference Lines, general cargo 40s.; waste silk 42s. 6d.; tea 45s.; Northern Continental ports, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; waste silk 42s. 6d.; tea 45s.; New York via London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 47s. 6d.; waste silk 50s.; tea 52s. 6d.; Baltimore via London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 52s. 6d.; waste silk 55s.; tea 57s. 6d.; Konigsberg via London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 47s. 6d.; waste silk 50s.; tea 52s. 6d.; Manchester, by Conference Lines, general cargo 52s. 6d.; waste silk 55s.; tea 57s. 6d.; Liverpool, by Conference Lines, general cargo 47s. 6d.; waste silk 50s.; tea 52s. 6d.; Hamburg, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; waste silk 42s. 6d.; tea 45s. Above rates are subject to a deferred rebate, as per Conference circular. Havre, by Conference Lines, tallow 36s. net, general cargo 36s. net, waste silk 38s. 6d. net, tea 40s. 6d. net; Genoa, by Conference Lines, tallow 36s. net, general cargo 36s. net, waste silk 38s. 6d. net, tea 40s. 6d. net; Marseilles, by Conference Lines, tallow 36s. net, general cargo 36s. net, waste silk 38s. 6d. net, tea 40s. 6d. net. 35s. per ton of 20 cwt. net for above three ports. New York, by sail, 19s. New York via Pacific, 1 1/2 gold cents per lb. tea, 6 cents per lb. silk, \$10 per ton strawbraid. New York via Suez, 27s. 6d. general cargo, 10s. extra for Turmeric, 27s. 6d. for tea. Boston, 35s. general cargo, 10s. extra for Turmeric, 40s. for tea. Const. rates.—Mojito to Shanghai \$1.50 per ton coal; Nagasaki to Shanghai \$1.50 per ton coal; Newchwang to Kobe little doing; Newchwang to Swatow little doing; Newchwang to Canton 28 cents; Wuhu to Canton closed.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR LONDON.—Canton (str.), Chusan (str.), Candia (str.), Andalusia (str.), Sado Maru (str.), Sarpidon (str.), Sanuki Maru (str.).  
FOR BREMEN.—Sachsen (str.).  
FOR MARSEILLES.—Sydney (str.), str., Sado Maru (str.), Sanuki Maru (str.).  
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Gaelic (str.), City of Peking (str.), Nippon Maru (str.).  
FOR VANCOUVER.—Empress of India (str.).  
FOR VICTORIA, B. C.—Victoria (str.).  
FOR TACOMA.—Victoria (str.).  
FOR NEW YORK.—Ghazee (str.), John Sanderson (str.), Paul Revere, B. F. Packard.  
FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—Stolberg (str.).  
Babelsberg (str.), Savoia (str.).  
FOR AUSTRALIA.—Guthrie (str.).

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

## HONGKONG.

October—

## ARRIVALS.

28, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.  
29, Kweiyang, British str., from Canton.  
29, Orestes, British str., from Liverpool.  
29, Bengal, British str., from Bombay.  
29, Venus, British str., from Moji.  
29, Meefoo, Chinese str., from Canton.  
29, Hermes, Norwegian str., from Canton.  
29, Bormida, Italian str., from Bombay.  
29, Chingtu, British str., from Sydney.  
29, Hailoong, British str., from Tamsui.  
29, Keongwai, British str., from Bangkok.  
29, Lyeemoon, German str., from Shanghai.  
29, Onsang, British str., from Java.  
29, Oxus, British str., from Newchwang.  
29, Sungkiang, British str., from Manila.  
29, Triumph, German str., from Pakhoi.  
29, Wuotan, German str., from Cebu.  
29, Paul Revere, Amr. ship, from Shanghai.  
30, Choysang, British str., from Canton.  
30, China, German str., from Saigon.  
30, Fushun, Chinese str., from Shanghai.  
30, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.  
30, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., from Y'hama.  
30, Knivsberg, German str., from Manila.  
30, Machew, British str., from Bangkok.  
30, Nanchang, British str., from Newchwang.  
30, Orient, Austrian str., from Batoum.  
30, Suisang, British str., from Calcutta.  
30, Taiwan, British str., from Shanghai.  
30, Broad Mayne, British str., from Singapore.  
30, Changsha, British str., from Foochow.  
30, Ulysses, British str., from Shanghai.  
30, Foochow, British str., from Java.  
30, Glenturret, British str., from London.  
31, Dagmar, Norwegian str., from Hongkong.  
31, Loksang, British str., from Canton.  
31, Hinsang, British str., from Java.  
31, Chingping, Chinese str., from Canton.  
31, Prosper, Norwegian str., from Hongkong.  
31, Sanuki Maru, Jap. str., from Antwerp.



## November—

- 1, Empress of India, Brit. str., from Vancouver.
- 1, Frejr, Danish str., from Pakhoi.
- 1, Hating, French str., from Haiphong.
- 1, Taicheong, German str., from Saigon.
- 1, Sabine Rickmers, Brit. str., from Swatow.
- 1, Konoura Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
- 1, Merionethshire, British str., from London.
- 1, Namyong, British str., from Singapore.
- 2, Guthrie, British str., from Kobe.
- 2, Siegfried, German str., from Chefoo.
- 2, Taichow, British str., from Taiwanfoo.
- 2, Braemar, British str., from Portland (Or.).
- 2, Bonaventure, British cruiser, from Manila.
- 3, Kashing, British str., from Amoy.
- 3, Zafro, U.S. transport, from Manila.
- 3, Esmeralda, British str., from Manila.
- 3, Kinshu Maru, Jap. str., from Nagasaki.
- 3, Linnet, British gunboat, from Foochow.
- 3, Sydney, French str., from Shanghai.
- 3, Fushun, Chinese str., from Canton.
- 3, Columbia, British str., from Tacoma.
- 3, Renée, Amr. ship, from New York.
- 4, Taiwan, British str., from Canton.
- 4, Oxus, British str., from Canton.
- 4, Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.
- 4, Kachidate Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
- 4, Woosung, British str., from Shanghai.
- 4, Tailee, German str., from Manila.
- 4, Humbler, H.M. storeship, from Weihaiwei.
- 4, Canton, British str., from Amoy.
- 4, Bygde, Norw. str., from Newchwang.

## October—

## DEPARTURES.

- 28, Kwongsang, British str., for Shanghai.
- 29, Parramatta, British str., for Europe.
- 29, Michael Jebson, German str., for Hoihow.
- 29, Activ, Norw. str., for Bangkok.
- 29, Sabine Rickmers, German str., for Swatow.
- 29, Hue, French str., for Haiphong.
- 29, Hermes, Norw. str., for Hongay.
- 29, Daphne, German str., for Nagasaki.
- 29, Rohilla, British str., for Yokohama.
- 30, Kaiser, German flagship, for Swatow.
- 30, Lyeemoon, German str., for Canton.
- 30, Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.
- 30, Bengal, British str., for Shanghai.
- 31, Kweiyang, British str., for Tientsin.
- 31, Hailong, British str., for Amoy.
- 31, Nanchang, British str., for Canton.
- 31, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
- 31, Orestes, British str., for Amoy.
- 31, Fushun, Chinese str., for Canton.
- 31, Oxus, British str., for Canton.
- 31, Taiwan, British str., for Canton.

## November—

- 1, Nanyang, German str., for Swatow.
- 1, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
- 1, Sishan, British str., for Amoy.
- 1, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., for Bombay.
- 1, Hupeh, British str., for San Francisco.
- 1, Deucalion, British str., for Sandakan.
- 1, Glenogle, British str., for Tacoma.
- 1, Ulysses, British str., for London.
- 2, Sungkiang, British str., for Manila.
- 2, Prosper, Norw. str., for Hongay.
- 2, Changsha, British str., for Australia.
- 2, Choyang, British str., for Swatow.
- 2, Adolph Obrig, Amr. sh., for New York.
- 2, Doyo Maru, Jap. str., for Yokohama.
- 2, Sultan, British str., for Saigon.
- 2, Glenturret, British str., for Shanghai.
- 2, Sanuki Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.
- 3, Frejr, Danish str., for Hoihow.
- 3, Namyong, British str., for Amoy.
- 3, Josephus, Amr. ship, for New York.
- 3, Siegfried, German str., for Canton.
- 3, Sabine Rickmers, Brit. str., for Shanghai.
- 3, Holstein, German str., for Saigon.
- 3, Loksang, British str., for Amoy.
- 4, Triumph, German str., for Pakhoi.
- 4, Keongwai, British str., for Swatow.
- 4, Taichow, British str., for Swatow.
- 4, Mary L. Cushing, Amr. ship, for N. Pork.
- 4, Else, German str., for Hoihow.
- 4, Foochow, British str., for Saigon.
- 4, Fushun, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
- 4, Woosung, British str., for Canton.

## PASSENGER LIST.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Bengal*, from London, for Hongkong, Mr. D. McGlashan, Mrs. Steel, Capt. Colville's Servant, Lient. Agnew and Miss Brooks; for Kobe, Mr. Bushfield and Miss F. M. Bolton; for Shanghai, Mrs. and Miss Darrock and child and infant, Mrs. Ede two children and

maid, Misses Blacklaws, Anderson, Peterson, Burton, King, Eldred, Blackertosse, C. C. Anislie, Staff-Sergeant W. Bett and Mr. S. Jones. For Hongkong, from Marseilles, Mr. J. Nansmith; from Brindisi, Capt. Hon. S. Coleville; from Bombay, Mr. Bezonjee Dadab-hoy; from Singapore, Mrs. Joslin and two children, Mrs. E. Ossores, infant and maid, Messrs. L. Tangox and servt., O. de Margaida, Mr. and Mrs. Gonzeley, two daughters and three sons, Miss Gonzeley. For Nagasaki, from Marseilles, Mr. R. F. Inman; for Shanghai, Mr. from Marseilles, T. S. Guyer, R.N.; from Brindisi, Mr. Bliesath; from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell.

Per *Hailong*, from Tamsui, &c., Mr. Bathgate. Per *Keongwai*, from Koh-si-chang, Mr. Watt. Per *Hiroshima Maru*, from Yokohama, &c., Mr. H. Clayton.

Per *Bormida*, from Bombay, &c., Messrs. Marcenara and Dallatin.

Per *Lyeemoon*, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Chew Chuk Sang and child.

Per *Fushun*, from Shanghai, Messrs. Millet and Cross, and Mrs. Shen.

Per *Chingtu*, from Sydney, &c., Misses Payne, Fraser, and Mitchell, Messrs. Payne, Poate, Smith, Rowley, and James, Mr. and Mrs. Knott, Mr. and Mrs. Brownridge and son.

Per *Suisang*, from Calcutta, &c., Rev. McGillivray, Messrs. Morrell, Brews, Lancaster, Say Hack See and son, Messrs. Vicents Usura, Lindovico Arejola, Antonio Arejola, and Valencinno.

Per *Haitan*, from Coast Ports, Rev. L. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Trubo, Messrs. Lun Yet Ching, Woo Choo Wan, and Kwok Ping Tsun.

Per *Knivberg*, from Manila, Major and Mrs. J. Galindo and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. M. Gomez and child, Mr. Matias Garcia, Capt. Keye, Mr. and Mrs. Luzarraga, Mr. and Mrs. Mendizabal.

Per *Ulysses*, from Shanghai, &c., 318 Chinese.

Per *Glenturret*, from London, &c., Messrs. J. Lehanan, J. McKenney, P. Brazil, W. Davitt, M. Earner, P. Reiley, S. Cashman and B. Coffey.

Per *Sanuki Maru*, from Antwerp, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Mounsey.

Per *Taicheong*, from Saigon, Mr. M. Guion.

Per *Empress of India*, for Hongkong from Vancouver, Rev. and Mrs. Wells and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dickson, Rev. A. Connell, Rev. and Mrs. Foster and 2 children, Miss Kirby, Mr. A. R. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Owens, Mr. R. W. Hadley, Mrs. L. R. Johnson, and Mr. T. W. Robertson; from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Longuet, Surg. Capt. and Mrs. Pryme, Mr. A. G. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. J. Acheson and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wright, Mrs. M. C. Brooks, Mrs. Kirch and child, Madame O'Gorman, Miss Purdon, Mr. F. Brown, Capt. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Lient. G. E. Painter, and Mr. J. G. T. Buckle; from Kobe, Mrs. Pakenham, Lient. C. F. Rundall, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Isaacs, Messrs. J. B. Burris, A. A. Higgins, P. W. Patten, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Warden, Mr. A. Schmidt, Mrs. J. L. Warden; from Nagasaki, Mr. Le Qua; from Shanghai, Mrs. D. Macdonald, Miss Hance, Messrs. Long Nan Po, Kong Kui So, N. H. Jellinsworth, Rev. and Mrs. Vallings, Mrs. C. Mooney and 5 children, Messrs. Ricchiardi, D. H. Illingworth, and A. Fair.

Per *Merionethshire*, from London, &c., Mr. J. Wardell.

Per *Taichow*, from Taiwanfoo, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Lay, Messrs. Hastings, Yedo, Stepanor, and Contreras.

Per *Esmeralda*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Dalicio, Messrs. Moon, F. V. Samuel, Luis Alvarez, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and 2 children, Messrs. Jose E. Yohasi, F. Perez Fernandez, G. Sury, Mr. and Mrs. Jose Triana, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Pubio, Mr. Antonio Callegon, Mr. and Mrs. Manual Tome and child, Messrs. Francisco Sanchez, Ruperto Sanchez Vallego, Mrs. Connells Pozas Chavat, Mr. Fernandez Arias, Mr. and Mrs. Navarro and child, Mr. Jaime Pice Bresbat, Mrs. Dolnes Barros, Mrs. Josefa Caines and 4 children, Mrs. Blanca Alia De Chofre and child, Messrs. W. Wilmer, J. Mayers, Nanemacher, E. W. Ellis, Virgili de Begas y Guerra, Eduardo M. de La Camara, Mr. and Mrs. Menant, Mr. and Mrs. Marrian de Ste. Amar, Messrs. Julian Hervas Aio Zumende, S. Sheridan, Dr. Horsey, General C. Whittier,

Messrs. Francis J. Ward, Sanchez, Munock, Antonio Lopez, James Bishop, J. W. Manany, Joaquin Lopez, J. Ratchford, Castor Abadi, Charles Faust, Oscar Jansen, Juan Valinca, and Mrs. Marhus Chuato.

Per *Sydney*, for Hongkong from Yokohama, Messrs. Hardy, Cornelio Corveth, Abbot Cadilhac, Abbot Vigroux, J. Peyre, A. Sabbeh, J. Fukuchi, T. Kimura, and S. Sassoon; from Kobe, Messrs. Villemot, J. Kuhn, H. Ohno, and J. McFetrich; from Shanghai, Messrs. A. R. Marty, A. Reichling, Adolph Wiesenburg, Hans Cejek, J. Klaim Singh, John Duffry, P. Darvy, Geo. Osborne, Ruffo, Mrs. Nisbeth, Mr. Poole, Key, and Mrs. R. E. Chambers. For Singapore from Shanghai, Mr. E. T. Clarke; from Yokohama, Viscount and Viscountess du Dresnay and child, Messrs. A. G. Rawlings and Moldrich; from Kobe, Mr. Tomiki; from Nagasaki, Mr. S. Uchida. For Bombay from Shanghai, Mr. A. S. M. Anick. For Port Said from Nagasaki, Mr. Glagoleff. For Marseilles from Yokohama, Messrs. Alexieff, Matsudaira, Mrs. A. F. Price, Mrs. V. Hodgie, Abbot P. B. Monge; from Kobe, Mr. M. J. Dayet; from Nagasaki, Messrs. Jose Francois and A. Smidts; from Shanghai, Messrs. Carl Bock and Daniloff. Per *Columbia*, from Tacoma, Misses M. M. Kuhns and Clara Parrish.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Parramatta*, from Hongkong for Singapore, Mr. A. J. Reed; for Colombo, Miss Hebdon, and 2 Misses Officer; for Bombay, Mr. E. Haskell, Mr. and Mrs. Haskell, Major Trower, Mr. P. Bhikaji, Mr. C. Ockerji, Master N. C. Ockerji, and Mr. P. D. Gotla; for Port Said, Messrs. Churchill, Parmelee, Suga-ju-swi, and Peter Ballod; for London, Commander R. Hudleston, R.N., Mrs. Murray and 2 children, Messrs. A. D. Death and J. Allan. From Shanghai for Singapore, Mr. G. J. Wright; for London, Gunner C. H. Smith, R.M.A.; for Marseilles, Major Bishop, R.M.A., and Rev. F. L. Norris. From Yokohama for Marseilles, Mr. H. Binns; for London, Messrs. A. M. Brown and H. Campbell. From Kobe for Singapore, Mr. N. J. Booch; for Brindisi, Mr. R. M. Vick, Jr.; for Marseilles, Mr. G. E. Moser; for London, Mr. A. Moffatt.

Per *Bengal*, for Shanghai from Hongkong, Messrs. J. F. Leon, A. Smith, H. R. Kinneer, Coutts, Gaston Kahn, T. Kata, and H. H. Cunningham; from London, Mrs. Darrock and 2 children, Misses Darrock, Blacklaws, Anderson, Peterson, Burton, King, Eldred, Blackertosse, Mrs. M. Ede and 2 children, Miss E. C. Ainslie, Staff Surgeon W. Bett, and Mr. S. Jones; from Marseilles, Mr. P. S. Guyer, R.N.; from Brindisi, Mr. Bhisath, from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell.

Per *Rohilla*, from Hongkong for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. S. Xavier and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. Baptista and child, Mr. and Miss Payne, Misses Fraser and Mitchell. For Nagasaki, Messrs. R. F. Inman, K. Koyama, and J. Yamaguchi. From London for Kobe, Mr. Bushfield, and Miss F. M. Bolt. For Yokohama, Mr. S. Jones.

Per *Glenogle*, for Tacoma, Capt. F. Keye.

Per *Hiroshima Maru*, for Singapore, Mr. C. W. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. Brownridge and child, and Mr. F. D. Millet.

Per *Haitan*, for Swatow, Mr. Wong Chuen Sin, Dr. Brunhoff, and Admiral von Diedericks; for Amoy, Mrs. Pakenham, Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Foster and children.

Per *Sungkiang*, for Manila, Rev. and Mrs. Owens, Miss Clara Villna, Lient. Tilly, Messrs. S. M. Ingalsbe, J. Doe, Z. Lichanco, A. N. José, E. Bass, Campbell, Fernandez, O. Mercada, J. Klopfer, A. and L. Arejola, J. Valenciano, V. Uosua, J. R. Lauree, and M. Abarca.

Per *Deucalion*, for Sandakan, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, and Mr. A. R. Dunlop.

Per *Changsha*, for Sydney, Messrs. J. G. Rowley and Jas. Grey, and Capt. Innes.

Per *Sanuki Maru*, for Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lay, Mr. and Mrs. Roll, Miss Lloyd, Messrs. Bugnet, Yngowitch, Schlesinger, Clark, Shell, Rowe, Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. Idei, Mr. Y. Tanaka, 2 Russian ladies and 8 Russian Army Officers.